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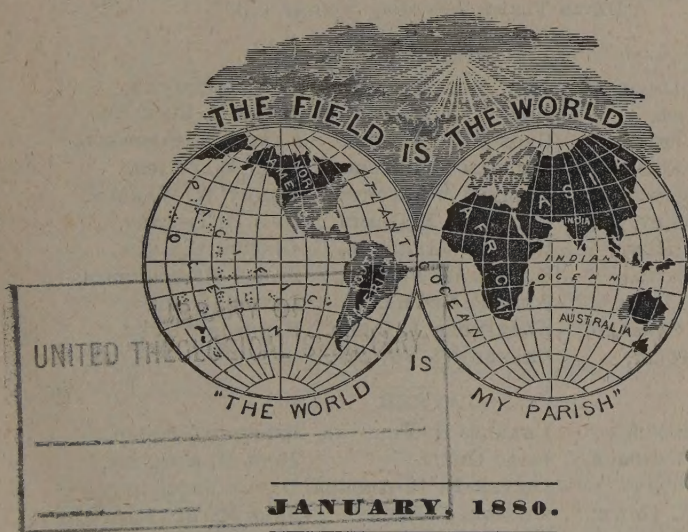
OF

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

OF THE

Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR 1879.



NEW YORK:
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ACT OF INCORPORATION.

An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, passed April 4th, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to Amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

§ 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

§ 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

§ 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference. Said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it

now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

§ 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference, said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

§ 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

§ 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

§ 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

PART I, CHAPTER XVIII, THIRD TITLE OF ART. 3.

Of the General Powers, Privileges, and Liabilities of Corporations.

§ 1. Every Corporation, as such, has power :

1. To have succession, by its corporate name, for the period limited in its charter ; and when no period is limited, perpetually.
2. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.
3. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.
4. To hold, purchase, and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the Corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in its charter.
5. To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the Corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.
6. To make by-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

§ 2. The powers enumerated in the preceding section shall vest in every Corporation that shall hereafter be created, although they may not be specified in its charter, or in the act under which it shall be incorporated.

§ 3. In addition to the powers enumerated in the first section of this title, and to those expressly given in its charter, or in the act under which it is or shall be incorporated, no Corporation shall possess or exercise any corporate powers, except such as shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated and given.

§ 4. No Corporation created, or to be created, and not expressly incorporated for banking purposes, shall, by any implication or construction, be deemed to possess the power of discounting bills, notes, or other evidences of debt ; of receiving deposits ; of buying gold and silver, bullion, or foreign coins ; of buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, upon loan, or for circulation as money.

§ 5. Where the whole capital of a corporation shall not have been paid in, and the capital paid shall be insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors, each stockholder shall be bound to pay, on each share held by him, the sum necessary to complete the amount of such share, as fixed by the charter of the Company, or such proportion of that sum as shall be required to satisfy the debts of the Company.

§ 6. When the corporate powers of any Corporation are directed by its charter to be exercised by any particular body, or number of persons, a majority of such body, or persons, if it be not otherwise provided in the charter, shall be a sufficient number to form a board for the transaction of business; and every decision of a majority of the persons duly assembled as a board shall be valid as a corporate act.

§ 7. If any Corporation hereafter created by the Legislature shall not organize and commence the transaction of its business within one year from the date of its incorporation, its corporate powers shall cease.

§ 8. The charter of every Corporation that shall hereafter be granted by the Legislature shall be subject to alteration, suspension, and repeal, in the discretion of the Legislature.

§ 9. Upon the dissolution of any Corporation created, or to be created, and unless other persons shall be appointed by the Legislature, or by some court of competent authority, the directors or managers of the affairs of such Corporation at the time of its dissolution, by whatever name they may be known in law, shall be the trustees of the creditors and stockholders of the Corporation dissolved, and shall have full power to settle the affairs of the Corporation, collect and pay the outstanding debts, and divide among the stockholders the moneys and other property that shall remain after the payment of debts and necessary expenses.

§ 10. The persons so constituted trustees shall have authority to sue for, and recover, the debts and property of the dissolved Corporation, by the name of the trustees of such Corporation, and shall have full power to settle the affairs of the Corporation, describing it by its corporate name, and shall be jointly and severally responsible to the creditors and stockholders of such Corporation to the extent of its property and effects that shall come into their hands.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

AS REVISED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1876.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE name of this association shall be "THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH." Its objects are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries, under such rules and regulations as the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS, HONORARY MANAGERS, AND PATRONS.

The payment of twenty dollars at one time shall constitute a member for life. Any person paying one hundred and fifty dollars at one time into the treasury shall be an honorary manager for life; and the contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute the donor an honorary patron for life: any such honorary manager or patron shall be entitled to a seat, and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board, and thirty-two laymen, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the requirements of the existing charter of the Society: vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the charter provides. The Board shall also have authority to make by-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution or the charter; to print books for Indian and Foreign Missions, and missions in which a foreign language is used; to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Sec-

retary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elective by its own body; and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its Annual Report, and also shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the four preceding years, and the state of its funds.

ARTICLE IV.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

There shall be two Corresponding Secretaries appointed by the General Conference.

They shall be subject to the direction and control of the Board of Managers, by whom their salaries shall be fixed, and their salaries shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be exclusively employed in conducting the correspondence of the Society, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, and, under the direction of the Board, in supervising the missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise, in promoting the general interests of the Society.

Should the office of either of the Secretaries become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of the Board, next succeeding the final adjournment of the General Conference, the officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

At all meetings of the Board, the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, a member appointed by the meeting for that purpose, shall preside.

ARTICLE VII.

QUORUM.

Thirteen managers at any meeting of the Board shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

MINUTES.

The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved.

ARTICLE IX.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

It is recommended that within the bounds of each annual conference there be established a Conference Missionary Society, auxiliary to this institution, under such regulations as the conferences shall respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE X.

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

Auxiliary societies or donors may designate the mission or missions, under the care of this Society, to which they desire any part or the whole of their contributions to be appropriated; which special designation shall be publicly acknowledged by the Board. But in the event that more funds are raised for any particular mission than are necessary for its support, the surplus shall be at the disposal of the Board for the general purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE XI.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

The General Conference shall divide the Annual Conferences into twelve Mission Districts, from each of which there shall be one representative, to be appointed for the term of four years by the General Conference at each of its sessions, on the nomination of the delegates of the Annual Conferences within the Mission Districts respectively, and twelve representatives, to be appointed annually by the Board of Managers from its own members, who, with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society and the Board of Bishops, shall constitute a committee, to be called the General Missionary Committee; *provided* that the Bishops shall fill any vacancy that may occur among the members appointed by the General Conference, so that each Mission District may be fully represented at each annual meeting.

The General Missionary Committee shall meet annually in the city of New York, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Secretaries and Treasurers, of which due notice shall be given to each member; and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations.

Said General Missionary Committee shall determine what fields shall be occupied as foreign missions, the number of persons to be employed on said missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each mission; and it shall also determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the domestic missions of the conferences over which he shall preside, and the Bishop shall not draw on the treasurers for more than said amount. Nevertheless, in the intervals between the meetings of the General Missionary Committee, the Board of Managers may provide for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our missions, and to meet

such demands may expend any additional amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

The General Missionary Committee shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings.

Any expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Society..

ARTICLE XII.

SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES.

The Board may provide for the support of superannuated missionaries, widows and orphans of missionaries, who may not be provided for by their annual conferences respectively, it being understood that they shall not receive more than is usually allowed to other superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans.

The amount allowed for the support of a missionary shall not exceed the usual allowance of other itinerant preachers; and in the case of domestic missions, the Bishop or president of the conference shall draw for the same in quarterly installments, and shall always promptly notify the Treasurer of all drafts made by him. The administration of appropriations to foreign missions shall be under the direction of the Board of Managers.

No one shall be acknowledged as a missionary, or receive support as such from the funds of this Society, who has not some definite field assigned to him in the service of the Society, or who could not be an effective laborer on a circuit, except as above provided.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution shall be subject to alteration or amendment only by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE duties of these officers are defined in the Constitution. The President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board, as prescribed by Article VI of the Constitution; and shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they may be elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all the Vice-Presidents be absent, then the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

The Corresponding Secretaries shall, under the direction of the Board of Managers, conduct the correspondence of the Society with its missions, and be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. They shall advocate the missionary cause at such Annual Conferences and Churches as their judgment may dictate and the Board approve. They shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Society, and especially upon all its missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops having charge of the missions respectively, to the Board, or the standing committees, all such communications from, and all information concerning our missions as the circumstances of the case may require. They shall also in all cases give to such missionaries as may be sent out the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as circumstances may call for, and shall explicitly inform all our missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions. They shall also audit the accounts of outgoing, returned, or discharged foreign missionaries before the final settlement of the same, and all bills for office and incidental expenses before they

are presented to the Treasurer for payment. They shall also superintend all property interests of the Society, exclusive of its current receipts, permanent or special funds, and fixed property, subject to instructions from the Board of Managers.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall keep proper books of accounts, showing all the receipts and disbursements, and all other financial affairs connected with the treasury of the Society, except such as are committed to the care of the Corresponding Secretaries. He shall, under advice of the Finance Committee, keep all uninvested moneys of the Society on deposit in some safe bank, or banks, in the name of the Society, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He shall honor all orders of the Board on the treasury, and, within the several appropriations made by the General Committee and Board, shall pay all drafts of the Bishops, and furnish the Secretaries respectively with Letters of Credit or Bills of Exchange for the support of Foreign Missions; and he shall, on the warrant of the Corresponding Secretaries, pay the outfit of missionaries, and the expenses of those authorized to return, and shall pay all bills for office and incidental expenses when properly audited. He shall be subject to the direction of the Finance Committee, and of the Board, in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial affairs of the Society. He shall report the state of the funds, and whenever required exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at each regular meeting of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee; and shall report monthly to the Board the state of the treasury. He shall keep an account of all receipts by conferences, and of all expenditures by missions and particular appropriations.

He shall keep the seal of the Society, and affix the same to such documents, contracts, and conveyances as may be ordered by the Board of Managers; shall execute for the Society conveyances of real estate whenever ordered by the Board.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The Assistant Treasurer shall reside at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall be subject to the directions of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer.

He shall forward to the Treasurer, monthly, a statement of his accounts to the first of each month, in order that the same may be presented to the Board at its regular meetings. He shall exhibit his books and accounts, vouchers and securities, to such auditors as may be appointed by the Board.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Board and of the Society, and shall record the minutes of their proceedings. He shall also certify to the Treasurer, or to the Auditing Committee, as the case may require, all moneys granted, or expenditures authorized in pursuance of the action of the Board.

He shall, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries, make an appropriate record of all wills under which the Society may be interested, and of all action of the Board, and other information, relating thereto.

He shall, under like direction, also record a statement of all the property of the Society, and of any conveyances thereof, or other proceedings touching the same.

He shall, under like direction, keep the roll of the officers and managers, and of the members of the several standing committees, in the proper order according to the seniority of their consecutive service respectively, except that the chairman of each committee shall be first named, and shall see that such lists are printed in such order in the Annual Reports.

He shall also record the proceedings of the several standing committees in separate books, which shall be brought to each meeting of the Board; and shall notify, when requested, all meetings of committees; and he shall hold his office during the year for which he may be elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine.

II.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

Appropriations made by the General Missionary Committee for the payment of salaries of Missionaries, where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any Mission, or for the authorized current expenses of an established Mission, or by the Board for the expenses of outgoing or returning Missionaries, and all specific appropriations of the Board or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of real estate, shall be paid by the Treasurer, upon the requisition of one of the Corresponding Secretaries, without further action by the Board. Except when otherwise ordered by the Board, payments made in foreign countries are to be by letters of credit or bills of exchange to the order of the Superintendent or Treasurer of the Mission; and payments made in this country on account of Foreign Missions may be made by draft of one of the Corresponding Secretaries upon the Treasurer, payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the same, and the Treasurer shall not be authorized to pay any other.

But where the appropriation is general, and for a Mission not yet occupied, and where the Bishop in charge shall have appointed a Missionary, the Board has power to determine what portion of such appropriation shall be applied to particular objects, and what amount may be placed at the discretion of the Superintendent or other persons for general purposes; and when the Board has so determined, the Corresponding Secretaries may make requisition for the payment of such sums in manner and form as above stated.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by the Corresponding Secretaries, and paid to their order on the face of the original bills.

No Missionary or other person, other than the Corresponding Secretaries, shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for Foreign Missions, except on letters of credit duly issued.

Real estate may be purchased for the Society, and improvements made on real estate, by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direct order of the Board, and by persons specially authorized and appointed to make such purchase or improvement.

And where the General Committee make a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any Mission, as the administration of appropriations and the management of the property of the Society is with the Board of Managers, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before the Corresponding Secretaries are authorized to make requisition therefor.

Appropriations and balances of appropriations unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, of any Mission, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society or any of its agents, shall lapse to the Treasury of the Society, and may not be thereafter used for the purposes for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations.

III.

STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

At the regular meeting of the Board in June of each year the following Standing Committees shall be appointed :

I. ON MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Africa which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries

II. ON MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in South America and Mexico which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

III. ON MISSIONS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in China and Japan which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

IV. ON MISSIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Europe (except such as may be within the limits of Turkey) which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

V. ON MISSIONS IN INDIA, BULGARIA, AND TURKEY.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in India, Bulgaria, or Turkey referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VI. ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to American Domestic Missions, Indian Missions, and Missions Among Foreign Populations in the United States, which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VII. ON FINANCE.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer in providing ways and means. Said Committee shall have power to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Society; and, in the intervals between the sessions of the Board, to direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial affairs of the Society. It shall also have the management, care, and supervision of the interests of the Missionary Society in the building known as the Methodist Publishing and Mission Building, subject to the order of the Board; also to consider and report on such financial matters as may be referred to them by the Board, Treasurer, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VIII. ON LANDS AND LEGACIES.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all bequests made to the Society, and questions arising under

wills, or concerning lands temporarily held by the Society, referred to them by the Board, the Corresponding Secretaries, or Treasurer.

IX. ON PUBLICATIONS.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to publish as instructed by the Board, and consider matters respecting publications referred to them by the Board or Corresponding Secretaries.

X. ON WOMAN'S MISSION WORK.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to the work of women in the Mission field, and to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

XI. ON ESTIMATES.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to make an estimate of the salary to be paid to any person engaged, not in the missions, but in the immediate service of this Board; and also estimates for such incidental expenditures as may have no special relation to any particular mission, and which may be referred to them by the Board, Treasurer, or a Secretary.

XII. ON NOMINATIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

This Committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several standing committees, and its duty shall be to make arrangements for public meetings ordered by the Board, and to nominate suitable persons to fill all vacancies that may occur in the Board of Managers or in its list of officers during the year, and the vote on such nominations shall be by ballot.

XIII. ON AUDITS.

There shall be two Committees on Audits, one in New York and the other in Cincinnati. The former shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and the latter the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer quarterly, namely: in November, February, May, and August; and such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The standing committees shall, at their first meeting after election, elect their own permanent chairman, and if he be absent at any meeting they shall choose a chairman *pro tem*. Each com-

mittee shall cause to be recorded correct minutes of all the business brought before it, and the disposition of the same,* in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be brought to the regular meetings of the Board; and said committee may hold a regular meeting once in each month, or meet at the call of its chairman, a Corresponding Secretary, or Treasurer.

2. Each committee having charge of a particular mission shall make out estimates for the mission under its charge, to be laid before the General Missionary Committee at its annual meeting, to guide it in making the appropriations for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* a member, and the Corresponding Secretaries advisory members, without a vote, of each of the standing committees, except the Committees on Estimates and on Audits; and the Bishop having charge of a Foreign Mission shall be an *ex-officio* member of the respective committees having charge of the same.

4. When any matter is referred to a committee *with power*, it shall be the duty of the committee to report its final action in the case to the Board, for record in the minutes of its proceedings.

IV.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ORDER OF BUSINESS, AND RULES OF DEBATE.

I. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms of the Society.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order, keep the speaker to the point under consideration, and appoint committees not otherwise provided for. He shall not take part in debate, nor propose any new measure, unless he first leave the chair; but he may vote as any other member.

3. All meetings of the Board shall open with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and close with prayer or the benediction, under the direction of the chairman.

4. A Corresponding Secretary, or the Treasurer, or any five Managers, may call a special meeting of the Board.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the Scriptures and prayer.

2. The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and, when approved, signed by the presiding officer.

3. The Treasurer's monthly statement, and that of the Assistant Treasurer.

4. Report of the Corresponding Secretaries.

5. Reports from the standing committees, in the following order: Africa; South America and Mexico; China and Japan; Western Europe; India, Bulgaria, and Turkey; Domestic; Finance; Lands and Legacies; ~~Executive Committee~~; Publications; Woman's Mission Work; Estimates; Nominations and Public Meetings; Audits. The reports of each committee to be made by simply reading the minutes of its proceedings, upon which the Board shall take such action as the case may require. When any one of the standing committees may be called in the regular proceedings of the Board, it shall be in order to present any miscellaneous business pertaining to the particular matters of which that committee has charge, as well as to receive and consider any reports from the committee.

6. Reports of special committees.

7. Unfinished business.

8. Miscellaneous business.

The Board shall appoint, in the month of October in each year, the members of the General Missionary Committee to which it is entitled, according to the provision of Art. XI of the Constitution of the Missionary Society.

III. RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

1. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair, shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any order is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the presiding officer, or any other member, require it; and when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

2. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

3. Every member wishing to speak shall rise and address the Chair; and no one shall speak more than once on one question, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak over fifteen minutes without the permission of the Board.

4. Motions to lay on the table, and motions that the previous question be put, shall be taken without debate.

5. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

6. It shall always be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or call him to order.

7. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without the permission of the Chair or the Board.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

9. A call of the ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

10. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate; but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

11. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

V.

PUBLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

1. The Charter, the Constitution of the Society, and By-Laws, shall be published with each Annual Report.

2. The Board of Managers shall not make, alter, or amend any by-law, except at the regular monthly meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such by-law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1880.

I. Foreign Missions.

1. AFRICA.		
(1.) Liberia.....	\$6,900 00	
(2.) Interior work: at the disposal of the Board.....	2,000 00	\$8,900 00
2. SOUTH AMERICA*.....	\$8,500 00	
For Central America and South America outside of existing fields, at disposal of the Board.....	500 00	9,000 00
3. CHINA:		
(1.) East China, (Foochow).....	\$16,000 00	
(2.) Cent. China, (Kiukiang).....	8,000 00	
(3.) North China, (Peking).....	20,000 00	44,000 00
4. GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.....	\$21,000 00	
For principal of Church debts, at the disposal of the Board.....	3,000 00	24,000 00
5. SCANDINAVIA:		
(1.) Denmark.....	\$3,600 00	
(2.) Norway.....	12,000 00	
(3.) Sweden.....	21,000 00	
At the disposal of the board.....	1,000 00	42,600 00
6. INDIA:		
(1.) North India.....	\$60,000 00	
(2.) South India.....	500 00	60,500 00
7. BULGARIA AND TURKEY....	\$10,496 00	10,496 00
8. ITALY.....	\$17,520 00	
For Church in Naples.....	5,000 00	22,520 00
9. MEXICO.....	\$22,500 00	
Contingent at the disposal of the Board.....	8,000 00	30,500 00
10. JAPAN.....	\$27,000 00	27,000 00
Total for Foreign Missions.....		\$279,516 00

II. Missions in the United States not in Annual Conferences.

1. Arizona.....	\$7,000 00
2. New Mexico.....	9,000 00
At the disposal of the Board.....	3,000 00
3. Alaska, at the disposal of the Bishop in charge.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$20,000 00

* The English Church in Buenos Ayres is self-supporting.

III. Domestic Missions.

1. SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.	
California.....(Swedish).....	\$1,250 00
Minnesota.....(Norwegian).....	2,500 00
New York East... (Swedish).....	1,200 00
New York East (Norwegian).....	1,500 00
North-west Swedish Conference.....	5,700 00
Wisconsin.....(Norwegian).....	2,200 00
Total.....	\$14,450 00
2. GERMAN MISSIONS.	
California.....	\$3,500 00
Central German.....	4,500 00
Chicago German.....	3,500 00
East German.....	6,000 00
Louisiana German.....	2,200 00
North-west German.....	4,700 00
Southern German.....	9,000 00
St. Louis German.....	3,200 00
Western German.....	4,000 00
Total.....	\$40,100 00
3. CHINESE MISSIONS.	
California.....	\$10,896 00
At the disposal of the Board for the support of a Bible reader.....	120 00
New York.....	1,500 00
Oregon.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$13,516 00
4. AMERICAN INDIAN.	
California.....	\$500 00
Central New York.....	500 00
Columbia River.....	200 00
Detroit.....	760 00
Genesee.....	300 00
Michigan.....	700 00
Northern New York.....	350 00
South Kansas.....	100 00
Wisconsin.....	200 00
Total.....	\$3,550 00
5. ENGLISH-SPEAKING.	
Alabama.....	\$2,500 00
Arkansas.....	3,000 00
Austin.....	6,000 00
California.....	3,000 00
Central Alabama.....	2,800 00
Central Tennessee.....	3,300 00
Colorado.....	5,000 00
Columbia River.....	5,000 00
Delaware.....	1,000 00
Detroit.....	3,500 00
East Maine.....	900 00
Florida.....	3,700 00
Georgia.....	4,300 00
Holston, (\$500 of it for colored work).....	5,500 00
Kansas.....	4,500 00
" colored work.....	2,000 00
Kentucky.....	5,000 00
Lexington.....	2,200 00
Little Rock.....	2,200 00
Louisiana.....	7,000 00
Michigan.....	3,200 00
Minnesota.....	8,000 00
Mississippi.....	6,500 00
Missouri.....	3,250 00
Montana.....	3,000 00
Nebraska.....	6,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1880.

25

Nevada.....	\$2,500 00
North Carolina.....	3,000 00
North-west Iowa.....	3,500 00
" for Black Hills.....	3,000 00
Oregon.....	2,500 00
St. Louis.....	4,250 00
Savannah.....	3,500 00
South Carolina.....	7,000 00
Southern California.....	3,500 00
Southern Central.....	2,500 00
South Kansas.....	4,500 00
Tennessee.....	3,000 00
Texas.....	4,500 00
Utah.....	4,000 00
Vermont.....	900 00
Virginia.....	5,500 00
Washington.....	2,500 00
West Texas.....	4,000 00
West Virginia.....	2,500 00
West Wisconsin.....	1,500 00
Wisconsin.....	1,200 00
Total for Amer. Domestic Missions.....	\$171,700 00

IV. Miscellaneous.

1. Contingent Fund.....	\$25,000 00
2. Incidental Expenses.....	30,000 00
3. Office Expenses.....	15,000 00
4. For disseminating Missionary information.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$73,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

I. Foreign Missions.....	\$273,516 00
II. Missions in the United States, etc.,.....	20,000 00
III. Domestic Missions.....	
Scandinavian Missions.....	14,450 00
German Missions.....	40,100 00
Chinese Missions.....	13,516 00
American Indian.....	3,550 00
English-Speaking.....	171,700 00
IV. Miscellaneous.....	73,000 00
Liquidation of Debt.....	63,037 00
Grand total.....	\$678,869 00

APPORTIONMENT OF MONEYS

TO BE RAISED DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Alabama.....	\$200	Italy.....	\$200	Norway.....	\$1,000
Arizona.....	150	Kansas.....	2,100	Ohio.....	17,500
Arkansas.....	450	Kentucky.....	3,000	Oregon.....	1,600
Austin.....	300	Lexington.....	300	Philadelphia.....	41,000
Baltimore.....	32,000	Liberia.....	100	Pittsburgh.....	16,000
California.....	7,000	Little Rock.....	250	Providence.....	12,000
Central Alabama.....	200	Louisiana.....	800	Rock River.....	17,000
Central China.....	50	Louisiana German.....	150	Saint Louis.....	4,000
Central German.....	6,000	Maine.....	5,000	Saint Louis German.....	4,500
Central Illinois.....	14,000	Mexico.....	200	Savannah.....	500
Central New York.....	12,000	Michigan.....	10,000	South Carolina.....	2,500
Central Ohio.....	14,000	Minnesota.....	6,000	S. E. Indiana.....	8,000
Central Pennsylvania.....	20,000	Mississippi.....	500	Southern California.....	1,600
Central Tennessee.....	500	Missouri.....	2,200	Southern German.....	1,050
Chicago German.....	3,200	Montana.....	250	Southern Central.....	150
Cincinnati.....	21,000	Nebraska.....	1,750	Southern Illinois.....	7,000
Colorado.....	1,600	Nevada.....	400	South India.....	600
Columbia River.....	1,000	Newark.....	20,000	South Kansas.....	2,000
Delaware.....	1,000	New England.....	20,000	Sweden.....	1,750
Denmark.....	500	New Hampshire.....	6,200	Tennessee.....	750
Des Moines.....	8,000	New Jersey.....	18,500	Texas.....	500
Detroit.....	10,000	New Mexico.....	200	Troy.....	18,000
East China.....	200	New York.....	43,600	Upper Iowa.....	10,000
East German.....	3,000	New York East.....	40,500	Utah.....	200
East Maine.....	2,500	North Carolina.....	300	Vermont.....	4,500
East Ohio.....	20,000	North China.....	50	Virginia.....	1,000
Eric.....	11,000	Northern New York.....	15,000	Washington.....	2,500
Florida.....	500	North India.....	600	Western German.....	2,000
Genesee.....	21,000	North Indiana.....	10,000	West Texas.....	5,000
Georgia.....	250	North Ohio.....	10,500	West Virginia.....	4,000
Germany and Switzerland.....	1,600	N. W. German.....	3,200	West Wisconsin.....	11,500
Holston.....	2,500	N. W. Indiana.....	3,500	Wilmington.....	7,000
Illinois.....	20,000	North-west Iowa.....	1,100	Wisconsin.....	7,000
Indiana.....	11,000	N. W. Swedish.....	2,000	Wyoming.....	13,500
Iowa.....	8,000				

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER AND ASSISTANT TREASURER,

November 1, 1879.

CONFERENCES.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1877, to Oct. 31, 1878.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.
Alabama.....	.....	\$40 35	.....	\$40 35	\$1,999 92
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,128 39
Arkansas.....	\$372 80	250 15	.....	122 65	2,675 00
Austin.....	92 25	299 65	\$207 40	.....	5,639 50
Baltimore.....	23,135 27	21,024 73	.....	2,110 54	.....
Bulgaria.....	.....	40 05	40 05	.....	7,592 75
California.....	2,145 25	1,866 93	.....	278 32	13,225 00
Central Alabama.....	30 70	62 65	31 95	.....	2,500 00
Central China.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	12,373 15
Central German.....	5,797 72	6,374 70	576 98	.....	3,825 00
Central Illinois.....	8,977 41	9,394 06	416 65	.....	.....
Central New York.....	8,570 66	8,581 42	10 76	.....	284 37
Central Ohio.....	9,549 92	10,558 65	1,008 73	.....	.....
Central Pennsylvania.....	15,186 56	15,324 97	138 41	.....	.....
Central Tennessee.....	27 80	260 31	233 01	.....	2,557 50
Chicago German.....	2,853 89	3,443 34	594 45	.....	2,812 50
Cincinnati.....	15,264 36	14,743 05	.....	521 31	.....
Colorado.....	1,243 78	1,584 90	336 12	.....	4,500 00
Columbia River.....	143 00	1,575 52	1,432 52	.....	4,550 00
Delaware.....	727 74	471 53	.....	256 21	750 00
Denmark.....	850 00	396 37	46 37	.....	9,974 06
Des Moines.....	5,418 58	4,655 49	.....	763 09	262 50
Detroit.....	7,962 40	7,021 71	.....	940 69	2,736 25
East China.....	100 00	260 00	160 00	.....	23,288 34
East German.....	2,345 26	2,760 07	414 81	.....	5,575 00
East Maine.....	1,518 91	1,687 90	168 99	.....	694 50
East Ohio.....	8,512 35	12,358 75	4,846 40	.....	.....
Erie.....	6,952 04	7,147 36	195 32	.....	.....
Florida.....	410 26	289 25	.....	121 01	8,721 75
Genesee.....	10,453 74	11,072 04	618 30	.....	280 00
Georgia.....	19 50	127 80	107 30	.....	3,100 00
Germany & Switzerland.....	1,526 79	1,392 69	.....	134 10	16,455 51
Holston.....	23 46	1,550 09	1,335 63	.....	5,585 00
Illinois.....	12,060 30	13,092 95	1,082 65	.....	.....
Indiana.....	6,659 08	6,102 85	.....	556 23	.....
Interior Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024 15
Iowa.....	5,411 43	5,611 03	199 60	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,443 18
Japan.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	32,632 17
Kansas.....	1,554 32	1,827 93	273 61	.....	4,833 75
Kentucky.....	2,070 33	1,857 99	.....	212 39	4,999 50
Lexington.....	153 12	164 63	11 51	.....	2,122 50
Liberia.....	29 75	.....	.....	29 75	6,814 78
Little Rock.....	.....	102 20	102 20	.....	1,925 00
Louisiana.....	484 20	483 80	4 60	.....	7,739 75
Maine.....	2,687 35	2,593 24	.....	94 11	.....
Mexico.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	34,029 19
Michigan.....	6,766 35	6,199 07	.....	567 28	2,800 00
Minnesota.....	4,690 11	4,226 05	.....	464 06	8,787 50
Mississippi.....	297 00	123 10	.....	168 90	6,796 00
Missouri.....	1,216 61	1,304 43	87 22	.....	3,168 75
Montana.....	131 00	136 00	5 00	.....	3,083 75
Nebraska.....	944 50	1,370 09	425 59	.....	5,297 50
Nevada.....	193 30	225 35	27 05	.....	2,300 00
Newark.....	14,568 81	14,193 40	.....	370 41	.....
New England.....	12,362 16	12,156 85	.....	705 31	.....
New Hampshire.....	8,985 85	8,851 88	.....	133 97	.....
New Jersey.....	13,945 72	14,334 85	489 13	.....	.....

TREASURERS' REPORT—Continued.

CONFERENCES.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.
New Mexico.....	\$10 00	\$100 00	\$90 00	.....	\$8,337 20
New York.....	29,689 33	25,222 81	.....	\$1,466 52	.....
New York East.....	25,128 09	24,063 22	.....	1,064 87	3,200 00
North Carolina.....	119 69	109 62	.....	10 07	5,084 75
North China.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	14,820 21
Northern New York.....	10,046 75	8,436 92	.....	1,609 83	475 00
North India.....	830 70	197 17	.....	133 53	78,999 85
North Indiana.....	5,529 88	5,745 88	215 55	.....	.....
North Ohio.....	7,701 08	8,314 86	613 78	.....	.....
North-west German.....	444 25	4,608 96	4,164 71	.....	4,681 25
North-west Indiana.....	3,853 48	4,808 51	955 03	.....	.....
North-west Iowa.....	675 05	947 32	272 27	.....	4,650 00
North-west Swedish.....	1,603 92	1,981 25	377 33	.....	4,862 50
Norway.....	623 72	564 67	.....	59 05	13,261 69
Ohio.....	13,222 09	14,218 22	996 13	.....	.....
Oregon.....	777 25	918 58	141 33	.....	2,698 25
Philadelphia.....	44,484 00	34,125 70	.....	10,358 30	.....
Pittsburgh.....	7,847 06	10,210 13	2,363 07	.....	.....
Providence.....	8,769 52	7,508 86	.....	1,260 66	.....
Rock River.....	9,869 63	11,995 84	2,126 16	.....	.....
Saint Louis.....	3,141 27	2,356 23	.....	785 04	4,187 50
Saint Louis German.....	.....	4,544 30	4,544 30	.....	750 00
Savannah.....	250 32	311 55	61 23	.....	3,130 00
South America.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	6,171 70
South Carolina.....	1,720 71	1,924 98	204 27	.....	6,179 25
South-east Indiana.....	4,665 24	4,606 99	.....	58 25	.....
Southern California.....	332 50	296 35	.....	35 65	2,500 00
Southern Central.....	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	.....
Southern German.....	1,032 20	1,316 70	284 50	.....	8,550 00
Southern Illinois.....	4,810 85	5,096 33	285 48	.....	.....
South India.....	253 10	363 66	110 56	.....	363 66
South Kansas.....	1,425 98	1,794 87	368 89	.....	4,487 50
South-west German.....	4,970 30	.....	.....	4,970 30	4,743 75
Sweden.....	1,658 00	1,641 63	.....	16 32	29,170 42
Tennessee.....	107 13	307 04	199 91	.....	2,500 00
Texas.....	163 70	189 05	20 35	.....	4,450 00
Troy.....	10,968 02	10,198 51	.....	769 51	.....
Upper Iowa.....	5,936 40	6,263 02	326 62	.....	.....
Utah.....	162 25	125 75	.....	36 50	5,075 00
Vermont.....	3,293 63	2,987 71	.....	310 92	631 25
Virginia.....	501 61	663 45	161 84	.....	5,864 50
Washington.....	1,746 18	1,769 99	23 81	.....	2,466 25
Western German.....	.....	1,481 98	1,481 98	.....	875 00
West Texas.....	286 57	352 15	65 68	.....	3,228 75
West Virginia.....	2,276 58	2,500 13	223 55	.....	2,972 50
West Wisconsin.....	2,329 48	2,668 74	339 26	.....	1,562 75
Wilmington.....	10,167 35	9,204 23	.....	963 07	.....
Wisconsin.....	5,222 66	5,151 18	.....	71 48	3,297 50
Wyoming.....	8,925 39	7,721 49	.....	1,203 90	.....
Legacies.....	40,797 12	38,513 55	.....	1,978 57	.....
Sundries.....	*32,546 78	32,611 95	65 17	.....	.....
Incidental Expenses of which \$14,636 36 was for interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,325 13
Office Expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,518 10
Publication Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,631 18
Total.....	\$551,365 05	\$551,859 30	\$39,048 20	\$38,553 95	\$572,266 90

* Of this amount \$20,000 is income from the new Mission Building, from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.

AUDITS.

The accounts of the Treasurer were carefully audited by the Auditing Committee at New York, and those of the Assistant Treasurer were carefully audited by the Auditing Committee at Cincinnati, and certificates of their correctness, respectively, attached in due form. The above table is a summary of these accounts.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY FOR EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR FROM NOV. 1, 1878, TO OCT. 31, 1879.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.				ASSISTANT TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.				COMBINED STATEMENT.		BALANCE.	
Date.	Balance on hand on the first day of the month.	Treasury in debt on the first day of the month.	Receipts.*	Disbursements.*	Balance on hand on the first day of the month.	Treasury in debt on the first day of the month.	Receipts.*	Disbursements.*	Total Receipts.*	Total disbursements.*	State of the Treasury on last day of each month.
November, 1878.....	\$62,838 04	\$20,149 78	\$67,874 65	\$20,253 48	.....	\$4,196 58	\$5,810 03	\$24,346 86	\$73,684 68	\$91,967 68†
December, ".....	110,607 91	6,115 11	53,184 91	18,640 03	.....	1,620 87	15,980 82	7,735 98	68,795 73	152,957 63†
January, 1879.....	157,627 71	7,848 88	27,484 02	4,670 08	.....	378 12	10,711 75	8,226 50	88,145 73	182,876 90†
February, ".....	181,713 35	9,884 20	37,675 53	.....	\$1,163 55	695 62	4,372 66	10,579 82	42,048 19	214,345 27†
March, ".....	214,504 68	98,846 72	49,886 35	159 41	.....	6,230 54	10,704 57	105,077 26	60,590 92	169,858 93†
April, ".....	176,044 81	93,900 18	30,631 11	6,135 38	.....	8,841 84	12,207 66	102,242 02	42,888 71	110,455 68†
May, ".....	113,150 24	17,419 79	49,895 32	2,694 56	.....	2,730 97	8,363 82	20,160 76	55,450 57	145,755 49†
June, ".....	147,505 77	4,451 28	36,531 05	1,750 28	.....	1,734 20	8,383 82	6,135 48	44,864 87	184,134 88†
July, ".....	187,539 23	5,628 86	22,971 21	3,124 35	.....	2,867 15	13,437 25	8,486 11	36,458 52	212,407 29†
August, ".....	213,001 54	7,919 81	27,688 88	594 25	.....	8,797 99	4,068 66	11,717 80	31,677 54	232,367 53†
September, ".....	237,321 11	11,312 29	26,643 40	4,963 58	.....	66,656 67	11,590 41	77,998 96	38,283 81	192,602 38†
October, ".....	187,843 99	77,319 10	27,584 49	.....	4,758 89	93,093 65	18,313 07	170,412 75	40,847 53	63,037 16†

* A grant from the American Bible Society of \$1,300 is included in the above receipts and disbursements, also Legacies.

† Denotes that the Treasury was in debt to this amount.

General Statement for the Year.

RECEIPTS.

Received by Treasurer at New York from Nov. 1, 1878.	\$240,795 10	Treasury in debt November 1, 1878.	\$42,629 53
Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati	192,864 20	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	20,407 60
Total.....	\$563,159 80	Treasury in debt October 31, 1879	\$63,037 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid by Treasurer.....	\$457,850 95	STATE OF THE TREASURY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.	
Assistant Treasurer.....	115,715 95	Treasury in debt at New York.....	\$82,653 85
Total.....	\$573,566 90	Cash in Treasury at Cincinnati.....	19,616 19
		Net indebtedness of Treasury, November 1, 1879.....	\$63,037 16

Methodist Publishing and Mission Buildings Account.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From November 1, 1878, to October 31, 1879.

The gross income from rents of the Methodist Publishing and Mission Buildings from November 1, 1878, to October 31, 1879, was.....			\$53,250 00
There was paid on joint account.....			17,844 74
Leaving net proceeds of rent.....			<u>\$35,405 26</u>
One fourth of this belongs to the Missionary Society....			\$8,851 81
The Society has received on its own account as follows:—			
From contributions subject to interest during the life of contributors.....			
			14,750 98
For interest.....			\$3,908 55
Less interest paid on annuities, etc.....			3,640 16
			268 39
Total receipts.....			<u>\$23,870 68</u>
Add balance on hand November 1, 1878.....			31,578 96
Total.....			<u>\$55,444 64</u>
Amount paid into the General Treasury for Missionary purposes from lapsed annuities and income from the building.....			
			\$20,000 00
Transferred to Missionary Annuity Account.....			35,444 64
Total.....			<u>\$55,444 64</u>

RECEIPTS OF THE SOCIETY

FROM THE BEGINNING.

DATES.	Contributions by Conferences.	Legacies.	Sundries.	Total.	Bible Society.
Received during the year 1820	.....	.....	.....	\$828 04	
" " 1821	.....	.....	.....	2,328 76	
" " 1822	.....	.....	.....	2,547 89	
" " 1823	.....	.....	.....	5,427 14	
" " 1824	.....	.....	.....	3,539 92	
" " 1825	.....	.....	.....	4,140 16	
" " 1826	.....	.....	.....	4,964 11	
" " 1827	.....	.....	.....	6,812 49	
" " 1828	.....	.....	.....	6,245 17	
" " 1829	.....	.....	.....	14,116 11	
" " 1830	.....	.....	.....	13,128 63	
" " 1831	.....	.....	.....	9,950 57	
" " 1832	.....	.....	.....	11,379 66	
" " 1833	.....	.....	.....	17,097 05	
" " 1834	.....	.....	.....	85,700 15	
" " 1835	.....	.....	.....	80,492 21	
" " 1836	.....	.....	.....	59,517 16	
" " 1837	.....	.....	.....	57,096 05	
" " 1838	.....	.....	.....	96,087 36	
" " 1839	.....	.....	.....	132,480 29	
" " 1840	.....	.....	.....	136,410 87	
" " 1841	.....	.....	.....	139,925 76	
" " 1842	.....	.....	.....	139,473 25	
" " 1843	.....	.....	.....	144,770 80	
" " 1844	.....	.....	.....	146,578 78	
" " 1845	.....	.....	.....	94,562 27	
" " 1846	.....	.....	.....	89,528 26	
" " 1847	.....	.....	.....	78,932 73	
" " 1848	.....	.....	.....	81,600 84	
" " 1849	.....	.....	.....	84,045 15	
May 1, 1849, to April 30, 1850	.....	.....	.....	104,579 54	\$200 00
" 1850, " 1851	.....	.....	.....	126,471 81	1,000 00
" 1851, " 1852	.....	.....	.....	150,482 48	5,000 00
" 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853	\$188,234 44	\$2,804 68	\$9,898 33	335,968 39	1,500 00
Jan. 1, 1854, " 1855	298,478 39	21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	2,100 00
" 1855, " 1856	211,952 01	4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	8,000 00
" 1856, " 1857	204,464 86	6,924 17	6,815 01	218,204 04	1,100 00
" 1857, " 1858	199,996 59	7,784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	1,000 00
" 1858, " 1859	247,753 13	8,544 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	8,800 00
" 1859, " 1860	220,987 64	8,813 55	25,423 42	255,224 61	3,000 00
" 1860, " 1861	243,863 44	8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	5,500 00
" 1861, " 1862	236,269 21	10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	6,000 00
" 1862, " 1863	222,709 28	10,051 44	13,364 21	246,124 93	4,250 00
" 1863, " 1864	241,247 29	12,874 78	11,026 64	265,148 71	7,875 00
" 1864, " 1865	383,109 18	16,941 24	11,743 33	416,798 75	12,975 00
" 1865, " 1866	497,867 17	22,172 93	29,953 16	549,993 26	9,000 00
" 1866, " 1867	537,569 41	12,765 76	31,405 50	631,740 67	11,000 00
" 1867, " 1868	641,450 32	18,636 79	27,293 19	687,380 30	4,000 00
" 1868, " 1869	558,520 35	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	5,500 00
" 1869, " 1870	575,624 90	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	8,500 00
" 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871	576,397 43	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	16,477 50
Nov. 1, 1871, " 1872	576,774 10	12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	8,207 50
" 1872, " 1873	603,421 70	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	6,462 50
" 1873, " 1874	627,641 60	10,364 16	8,250 84	661,056 60	5,270 00
" 1874, " 1875	647,103 76	15,817 33	17,915 50	680,836 64	9,650 00
" 1875, " 1876	618,004 99	47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	12,640 00
" 1876, " 1877	613,927 12	85,123 15	13,435 62	662,435 89	10,536 00
" 1877, " 1878	593,594 45	51,398 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	6,500 00
" 1878, " 1879	566,765 66	39,616 74	22,594 85	628,977 25	8,709 00
" 1879, " 1880	477,166 15	41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 05	6,000 00
" 1880, " 1881	480,428 80	38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	1,800 00

Between 1836 and 1849 an aggregate of \$2,875 89 had been granted at various dates by the Bible Society to the Missionary Society.

MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND AVERAGE

PER MEMBER FOR EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

All the figures except the Average per Member, are taken from the General Minutes of the calendar year named.

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.															
1876.															
	Members.	Contributions.	Average.	Members.	Contributions.	Average.	Members.	Contributions.	Average.	Members.	Contributions.	Average.	Members.	Contributions.	Average.
Alabama.....	4,851	\$38 99	\$0 01.1	5,030	\$32 20	\$0 00.6	5,133	\$39 80	\$0 00.7	4,512	\$52 55	\$0 01.8	4,512	\$52 55	\$0 01.8
Arkansas.....	4,148	526 60	12.6	4,519	247 90	05.4	4,518	396 65	08.7	3,025	242 65	08.	3,025	242 65	08.
Astoria.....	29,383	27,166 94	92.4	400	57 15	21.8	536	90 35	16.8	947	159 80	16.8	947	159 80	16.8
Baltimore.....	50	84 36	68.6	44	40 00	91.6	80,522	24,731 77	81.	82,025	21,006 96	65.5	82,025	21,006 96	65.5
Bulgaria.....	7,640	2,908 05	38.8	8,088	2,085 65	25.8	88	10 34	27.2	...	40 05	...	...	40 05	...
California.....	5,209	4 00	...	6,369	31 78	00.6	8,179	1,655 90	20.2	8,195	2,013 75	24.6	8,195	2,013 75	24.6
Central Alabama.....	28	...	...	31	...	...	6,178	50 00	00.8	6,901	25 60	...	6,901	25 60	...
Central China.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	50 00	...	...	50 00	...
Central Germany.....	11,020	5,565 94	53.2	11,225	6,119 58	54.5	11,322	6,337 72	51.5	11,350	6,400 17	56.3	11,350	6,400 17	56.3
Central Illinois.....	24,255	11,054 84	45.6	21,201	10,932 63	51.7	23,706	8,967 59	37.9	23,757	9,882 81	39.5	23,757	9,882 81	39.5
Central New York.....	20,502	8,314 98	40.5	20,964	7,907 70	37.7	20,973	8,605 00	41.	21,166	8,684 84	41.	21,166	8,684 84	41.
Central Ohio.....	22,520	10,599 22	47.	23,560	11,578 16	48.5	24,099	9,743 80	40.4	24,231	11,026 76	45.4	24,231	11,026 76	45.4
Central Pennsylvania.....	32,041	18,523 56	53.7	34,540	17,883 88	51.3	33,990	15,646 04	46.	34,254	15,316 78	44.7	34,254	15,316 78	44.7
Central Tennessee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago Germany.....	4,811	2,398 98	61.1	6,029	8,065 02	50.3	4,108	226 16	05.1	4,618	247 35	05.4	4,618	247 35	05.4
Cincinnati.....	33,498	15,331 63	46.4	34,330	17,132 82	49.9	36,348	8,142 96	61.2	35,262	8,512 87	72.5	35,262	8,512 87	72.5
Cincinnati.....	1,839	1,048 29	57.	1,516	1,132 82	60.8	2,035	15,238 08	43.1	2,638	14,543 35	41.	2,638	14,543 35	41.
Columbia River.....	1,120	336 20	30.	1,287	1,166 60	40.8	1,714	1,216 70	59.8	1,933	1,650 90	62.9	1,933	1,650 90	62.9
Delaware.....	12,307	628 40	49.	12,638	669 35	05.8	13,359	447 50	26.1	13,812	791 00	39.9	13,812	791 00	39.9
Denmark.....	661	877 63	67.3	608	812 39	51.4	618	720 27	05.4	696	659 63	63.3	696	659 63	63.3
Des Moines.....	19,670	8,710 55	18.3	20,885	6,391 75	33.1	21,110	815 16	51.5	22,493	4,857 07	20.4	22,493	4,857 07	20.4
Detroit.....	21,093	7,088 14	83.5	25,087	7,046 01	28.1	25,575	7,512 35	29.4	25,486	6,872 83	27.	25,486	6,872 83	27.
East Germany.....	8,145	8,585 74	14.	8,329	8,035 02	93.9	8,217	2,755 67	85.6	8,205	2,756 57	87.2	8,205	2,756 57	87.2
East Maine.....	4,430	1,698 19	18.9	8,517	1,577 51	17.9	9,156	1,358 44	14.8	9,435	1,479 00	15.8	9,435	1,479 00	15.8
East Ohio.....	8,402	8,102 88	20.2	41,627	11,947 35	28.7	42,061	11,234 97	26.7	42,332	11,366 26	28.3	42,332	11,366 26	28.3
Erie.....	26,941	6,509 16	24.2	28,459	8,874 86	31.2	28,759	7,273 89	25.8	28,236	6,434 32	22.7	28,236	6,434 32	22.7
Florida.....	1,898	421 53	22.2	1,988	386 18	17.8	1,935	380 26	17.2	2,356	204 25	11.2	2,356	204 25	11.2
Foodow.....	1,235	...	...	1,241	...	...	1,355	157 07	11.6	1,354	120 55	08.7	1,354	120 55	08.7

MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND AVERAGE.—Continued.

	1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Members.	Contributions.	Average.	Members.	Contributions.	Average.	Members.	Contributions.	Average.	Members.	Contributions.	Average.
Genesee.....	29,116	\$10,648 22	\$0 36.5	29,247	\$12,198 66	\$0 41.7	31,633	\$10,838 78	\$0 32.8	30,552	\$11,102 29	\$0 36.3
Georgia.....	2,591	57 10	02.2	2,459	110 61	04.5	2,575	146 20	05.7	2,514	143 71	05.7
Germany and Switzerland.....	7,960	5,873 00	73.8	8,687	6,442 00	74.6	9,083	6,120 00	67.4	9,191	5,625 00	61.2
Holston.....	20,773	579 08	02.8	18,400	866 51	04.8	21,448	741 94	03.4	22,594	522 34	03.5
Illinois.....	37,432	15,433 50	41.2	38,901	15,875 58	40.8	37,680	11,869 73	31.5	37,798	18,028 27	34.6
Indiana.....	30,105	6,299 97	20.9	30,959	5,572 20	17.9	30,819	6,654 28	21.6	30,632	6,106 99	20.8
Iowa.....	19,653	6,257 19	31.8	20,416	6,090 61	29.8	19,987	5,584 10	27.9	19,561	5,641 66	28.8
Japan.....							255	100 00	39.2	447	100 00	22.4
Kansas.....	9,219	1,301 88	14.1	9,505	1,602 61	16.8	10,540	1,470 76	13.9	12,455	1,723 13	13.8
Kentucky.....	16,512	2,315 92	14	15,592	2,197 95	13.6	15,687	2,035 04	12.9	16,074	1,749 09	10.9
Lexington.....	6,871	149 28	02.2	7,001	113 60	01.7	8,471	118 80	01.4	5,826	117 28	02
Liberia.....	2,115	38 00	01.5	2,200	22 00	01	1,944	29 75	01.5	No Report.		
Little Rock.....												
Louisiana.....	9,258	561 90	06.1	9,201	412 75	04.5	8,806	484 20	05.5	1,443	80 28	05.6
Maine.....	10,599	8,625 16	34.2	11,941	8,051 86	25.6	12,416	2,662 29	21.4	8,824	488 80	05.5
Mexico.....	126			273			314	200 00	63.4	11,624	2,287 91	19.8
Michigan.....	25,766	7,094 83	27.5	26,300	7,257 01	27.4	28,174	6,727 95	23.9	28,849	6,828 44	23.7
Minnesota.....	12,593	8,910 49	81	12,549	4,822 66	88.4	13,500	4,574 33	33.9	14,257	4,886 26	30.4
Mississippi.....	25,721	298 65	01.2	21,775	292 65	01	24,691	206 00	00.8	26,101	115 10	00.7
Missouri.....	14,188	1,399 87	09.8	14,706	1,644 80	11.2	16,025	1,173 10	07.3	16,020	1,233 10	08
Montana.....				248	146 00	50.8	295	90 00	30.5	327	186 00	41.6
Nebraska.....	8,851	669 81	07.5	8,039	1,056 65	13.1	9,618	916 28	09.5	9,982	1,260 56	12.6
Nevada.....	855	151 08	25.8	709	178 40	24.5	681	199 95	31.7	710	225 85	31.7
Newark.....	82,494	15,939 00	49.1	85,108	16,807 00	47.9	95,967	14,965 00	42.4	85,494	14,205 00	40
New England.....	26,862	16,281 00	60.4	27,549	16,380 00	59.8	28,380	12,892 00	45.8	27,968	12,381 00	43.9
New Hampshire.....	12,173	4,436 69	36.9	12,515	4,437 40	35.4	13,049	2,828 93	29.8	13,001	2,968 80	30.6
New Jersey.....	29,455	16,133 16	54.8	31,805	15,392 62	48.5	32,554	14,168 17	43.5	33,714	14,509 66	43
New Mexico.....	173	58 50	30.9	137	100 00	50.8	208	100 00	48.1	261	125 00	47.9
New York.....	89,265	30,837 99	78.6	42,661	29,645 10	93	43,393	26,074 26	64.7	43,698	28,354 86	64.9
New York East.....	87,921	27,625 00	72.8	89,602	27,063 40	68.3	88,590	26,100 59	67.5	40,503	25,071 59	61.9
North Carolina.....	8,517	123 50	01.4	8,738	66 17	00.8	8,143	119 69	01.6	8,762	99 11	01.1
North China.....	89			59			77	50 00	64.9	126	50 00	39.8
Northern New York.....	22,907	12,448 00	54.6	23,855	10,351 83	43.4	23,046	10,081 09	43.7	24,616	8,427 83	34.2
North India.....	1,283	375 28	29.8	1,281	516 87	40.6	1,298	830 70	25.5	1,408	197 16	13.4

North Indiana.....	25,501	5,766 83	22.6	26,952	5,800 16	21.5	27,300	5,481 35	19.9	27,684	5,702 52
North Ohio.....	22,598	7,701 86	84.1	23,256	8,745 10	87.6	22,821	7,191 05	81.5	23,449	7,524 92
North-west German.....	4,763	8,222 66	67.7	4,991	8,450 98	69.8	5,232	7,262 26	52.8	5,389	2,959 01
North-west Indiana.....	23,780	4,444 19	18.6	25,002	4,954 83	19.8	24,178	3,971 44	16.4	23,264	4,905 48
North-west Iowa.....	4,994	510 72	10.2	4,955	6,665 89	13.5	5,386	646 07	12.1	6,184	903 80
North-west Swedish.....				8,643	2,025 14	55.6	9,312	1,608 99	42.1	4,180	1,974 88
Norway.....	9,185	1,097 02	50.2	9,654	749 68	98.2	9,821	703 30	96.3	9,823	667 62
Ohio.....	38,658	18,208 00	94.2	41,417	14,023 59	93.8	41,697	18,239 97	91.8	42,005	13,408 06
Oregon.....	3,623	775 50	21.4	3,782	833 30	22.5	3,798	777 15	20.5	4,013	850 13
Philadelphia.....	39,841	48,220 67	93.5	41,969	48,889 88	94.6	40,660	39,269 90	96.6	41,010	38,481 18
Pittsburgh.....	32,185	6,239 44	19.4	30,956	9,776 61	31.9	30,801	9,506 57	30.8	32,242	9,996 96
Providence.....	18,974	9,094 33	47.6	19,426	9,142 48	47.1	19,903	8,757 00	44.1	20,407	7,533 43
Rock River.....	23,101	11,141 12	48.2	25,478	12,452 54	48.9	25,708	9,825 67	38.2	25,381	11,570 03
Rocky Mountain.....	407	91 00	22.4								
St. Louis.....	13,917	2,083 40	15.1	13,125	3,225 13	24.6	13,459	2,810 28	20.8	13,280	2,487 62
Savannah.....	9,728	240 80	02.5	10,950	93 28	9.9	10,304	359 80	08.5	9,935	325 17
South Carolina.....	26,271	2,099 10	07.9	25,032	1,450 94	05.8	26,058	1,735 81	06.7	26,026	1,829 98
South-east Indiana.....	24,910	5,535 32	22.2	25,468	4,562 47	17.9	25,107	4,756 66	18.9	25,483	4,617 14
Southern California.....	1,257	898 25	31.7	1,479	376 15	25.4	1,576	334 15	21.2	1,674	299 05
Southern German.....	7,463	678 80	91.8	9,924	898 93	89.7	1,048	1,117 95	06.7	1,085	1,064 95
Southern Illinois.....	23,653	4,192 15	17.7	23,605	4,717 95	19.9	23,808	4,933 81	20.1	23,771	4,970 63
South India.....	1,179			1,215			1,439	731 01	50.8		
South Kansas.....	11,135	938 41	08.8	12,141	1,078 45	08.9	13,362	1,469 52	10.9	15,636	1,629 95
South-west German.....	9,602	4,775 08	49.3	9,805	4,868 98	49.6	10,295	4,945 62	48.1	5,536	1,776 28
Sweden.....	4,136	1,710 79	41.4	4,171	2,188 60	52.5	4,922	1,631 19	33.1	6,921	412 27
Tennessee.....	10,594	517 20	04.8	10,328	560 21	05.4	5,195	412 23	07.9	7,256	277 65
Texas.....	8,992	170 95	01.9	7,374	170 10	02.2	7,600	159 05	02.5	7,256	277 65
Troy.....	31,516	15,126 44	47.9	32,372	12,860 71	39.7	33,128	11,172 13	33.7	34,004	9,932 71
Upper Iowa.....	18,679	5,311 79	23.4	20,562	7,519 71	36.6	21,445	6,102 77	23.4	21,101	6,163 18
Utah.....				143	122 63	85.7	148	111 25	63.4	159	111 75
Vermont.....	10,956	8,211 38	29.4	11,443	8,656 86	31.9	12,739	8,295 87	25.7	11,676	2,988 55
Virginia.....	5,638	604 32	10.7	5,661	432 08	07.9	5,565	491 83	08.8	5,902	480 95
Washington.....	24,703	1,956 43	08.1	23,953	1,705 12	07.1	25,559	1,790 85	07.1	27,113	1,582 50
Western German.....											
West Texas.....	6,751	911 35	08.1	4,594	262 80	05.9	5,020	303 10	06.8	5,705	1,807 80
West Virginia.....	26,040	3,323 17	12.7	23,535	1,993 50	07.7	20,189	2,303 97	07.8	29,451	2,519 60
West Wisconsin.....	11,018	2,302 15	22.7	12,085	2,875 62	23.8	11,901	2,321 16	19.6	11,812	2,703 70
Wilmington.....	23,980	10,416 00	43.4	24,908	9,374 88	37.6	24,952	10,355 58	41.5	27,854	9,804 09
Wisconsin.....	13,896	4,951 54	35.8	14,106	5,863 39	41.6	13,974	4,951 63	35.7	13,965	5,320 63
Wyoming.....	24,953	10,723 22	42.9	26,244	9,076 14	34.6	26,698	9,250 57	34.4	26,935	9,177 59

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

WE close the labors and anxieties of 1879 with gratitude and hopefulness. Business, so long prostrated, is now manifestly reviving. The abundant harvests given us of God are tokens of his gracious favor. The rich income now being received from all lands by the balance of trade in our favor promises a speedy relief from the losses of the past few years. Energy and hope are pervading all ranks of society. Our own great and holy cause already feels the pulsations of this new life, and partakes of the common blessing. This it was that led the General Committee at its late meeting to relieve, to some extent, our missions, so long distressed by limited appropriations, and to authorize the distribution of \$67,879 40 more than last year. The Churches, it is believed, will appreciate this confidence, and make the needful advance in their collections.

Now that the storm is passing away and the sunshine begins to appear through the rifted clouds, we stand in grateful amazement, beholding how the Lord has cared for us amid it all. In November, 1876, the treasury was reported in debt the enormous sum of \$262,355 56. In November last this debt had been reduced to \$63,037 16, yet no serious abridgment of our work had taken place, nor had any special contributions been given to liquidate the debt. Carefulness in the office and in the missions, and unfaltering interest in the Churches and by the pastors, have led to this happy result. Our mission building, in the meantime, has also been freed from debt by a faithful application of its income to this end, and that income henceforth will be paid into the treasury to aid in the glorious work of God, and the Society will be free from rent for the valuable premises it occupies. The mission building was in debt on the 1st day of January, 1873, the sum of \$58,774 69. Not far from \$260,000 of debt has thus been extinguished; and a permanent fund has in the meantime ac-

cumulated amounting to \$33,000 74, chargeable with annuities while the donors live, but all of it sooner or later to fall into the treasury. "Truly the Lord hath not dealt so with any people," and we call upon all that is within us to praise his holy name.

It will be of interest to consider the income of the Society year by year for the past twenty years, and to aggregate it by quadrenniums, and also by decades. The table thus presented is fraught with encouragement, and exhibits the growing interest of the Church :

Year.	Income.	Totals by Decades.	Totals by Quadrenniums.
1860.....	\$256,722 77		
1861.....	246,124 93		
1862.....	265,148 71		
1863.....	416,793 75		\$1,184,790 16
1864.....	549,993 26		
1865.....	631,740 67		
1866.....	682,380 30		
1867.....	607,520 96		2,471,635 19
1868.....	598,161 69		
1869.....	618,226 61	\$4,872,813 65	
1870.....	594,743 77		
1871.....	623,459 25		2,434,591 32
1872.....	661,056 60		
1873.....	680,836 64		
1874.....	675,080 32		
1875.....	662,485 89		2,679,459 45
1876.....	594,188 38		
1877.....	628,977 25		
1878.....	551,365 05		
1879.....	551,859 30	6,224,052 45	2,326,389 98

It cannot but be a source of satisfaction to the Church to know that within the past twenty years she has contributed to the cause of missions the grand sum of \$11,096,866 10.

Some of those who have borne a large share in the labors and cares of the Society have during the year passed to their rest and reward. Rev. Bishop Edward Raymond Ames, second Vice-President of the Society, took his departure from his earthly home, in Baltimore, on the 25th day of April, 1879. His death had been preceded by much of long-continued suffering, but he awaited his end in peace, and faced the monster without dismay. His services to the cause of missions have been varied and important. His early home and ministry were on the frontier, and he bore manfully his part in

pushing the work of God out into the openings in the wilderness made by the ax of the pioneer, and among the red men of the forest, so numerous in those days, and so heathen, though at our very doors. In the ripeness of his manhood the Church called him to be a Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, with his headquarters in the saddle, and in this office he rendered important services for a quadrennium. For the past quarter of a century, and more, as a Bishop of the Church and a Vice-President of the Society, he has participated in a most influential manner in all our mission counsels. Keen of observation, majestic in his intellect, positive in his convictions, farsighted in his plans, with a sturdy Saxon directness in setting forth and defending his views, and an undeviating zeal for the Redeemer's cause, he made a counselor of no ordinary style, but of senatorial dignity and power. He was eloquent on platform and in pulpit, and with an indescribable terseness of logic, aptness of illustration, and tenderness of pathos, he was wont to plead for missions. Though he has passed on out of our sight, we still hear his manly voice repeating those last words of his, "ALL RIGHT."

We have been called also to part with that noble man of God, that amiable Christian gentleman, that eminent educator, that fervent gospel preacher, the faithful custodian of the funds of the Society for the past seven years, Rev. Reuben Nelson, D.D. He died in the city of New York on the 20th of February, 1879. His zeal for the Church of God knew no weariness, and he remained at duty while death was stealing upon him, and might be almost said to have fallen at his post. Seldom is a grave wet with tears more copious than the grave of Dr. Nelson.

As we finish our manuscript, we have just heard that the Rev. Wm. H. Goode, D.D., in a ripe old age, has fallen asleep in Jesus. His long and eminent life has been in every part identified with the great mission work of the world. The memory of his eminent services as a missionary and his wise counsels in the General Committee are still cherished by the Society.

OUR MISSIONS.

AFRICA.

Commenced in 1833.

BISHOP HAVEN HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

THIS first-born of the family of our foreign missions has never ceased to have our tenderest care and solicitude. Many a time we have been on the eve of expectation that all the appointments of the earlier days of this mission would become self-supporting, that we might present to the Church a full-grown child, walking alone in her sufficiency. We are exceedingly pained that to this day the fullness of our hope has been disappointed. Yet for the past four years the Missionary Society has declined to approve of the distribution of any missionary money to the stronger and more important charges of the Liberia Conference. Increased care in granting aid, it is hoped, will lead to self-reliance and development. After being aided for so many years some charges should be independent of our treasury.

At various points within the Liberia Conference most gracious revivals have occurred, and additions have been made to the Church. The full results of this good work cannot be ascertained till we have received the report of the Conference, which will be too late for the present Report.

The operations of the Monrovia Seminary have been interrupted greatly during the latter part of the year by extensive repairs upon the building.

In the midst of the really remarkable success of Mr. Kellogg's administration, we were doomed to a sudden suspension of the work because the roof of the seminary proved to be utterly without the quality of rain-shedding, and only to be as

good as a sieve. We are trusting that the mail before this goes to press will bring us word that the building has been shut out from the rains, and the full efficiency of the school resumed. This being accomplished, a prime necessity of the Church and of the Republic will have been met, a new era fairly inaugurated in our African work, and a fresh inspiration be given to every part of it.

Mr. Osgood seems to have stuck a stake for a mission at an important interior point. He says, in his latest letter: "I am now three days' travel from White Plains, N. E., one half day's travel east of Totoquella. From here the sun sets over that town. The king's name is Joseph Russell, although he was baptized under another name. If you remember, Rev. — Russell, then a minister of our Church, founded a mission at this place in 1843, I think. It was in the days of the father of the present king, and Joseph, then a small boy, was put in the mission. Three years after, Mr. Russell returned to Liberia, taking Joseph and several other boys. He remained several years with Mr. Russell, was one year at Palmas. He learned to read and write, also studied arithmetic and grammar, but says he did not complete the two last, and, in his own language, 'I was class-leader first time.' Upon the death of his father, he was sent for by his people, and was installed king. He rules all the country from here to White Plains. He is highly pleased with the idea of a mission. Every day or two word comes from some of the surrounding towns of their great approval. Four kings have promised me ten children, and several private individuals two and four children each. Joseph's chief war man has given one smart and very pleasant boy; he is Pessie, or, more properly speaking, G. Bessy. Another of his war men has four boys and two girls to let me have at any time. 'But no more. I must see a white woman in the mission before I let you have the girls.' Joseph says that word has been sent him from the towns in the vicinity of White Plains that they cannot send their children any more to Liberia, but shall send here to the mission.

"North of here twelve miles is a large Pessie town. The king's name is Zooloo. I think the same that Anderson has

down on his map as Zolu. He is the chief war king in this part of the country, and rules the surrounding country by terror of his wars. The other day he sent me a large white country cloth, with interpretation that it indicated that his heart was pure, and no wrong feeling toward me. He also said he had ten boys to let me have, and if no other king in all the country helped Joseph, he should. His son brought the message, and said he had two children he would give me. When King Joseph sent carriers for me he sent his son, heir to the king-ship, and one of his chief war men—this makes three head war men—as an honor to the occasion. I have made no attempt yet to gather in children, fearing bankruptcy. I have thought best to select the mission site, erect buildings, and then collect the children, to be ready to begin the regular mission about the time of the arrival of the vessel, near the beginning of next year."

Miss Mary A. Sharp, sent out by the Society in April last, established a school in Kroo town, a considerable settlement of Kroos in the suburbs of Monrovia. She caused to be erected an inexpensive native chapel and school-house, and Mr. Osgood preached at that point till he started for the interior. The support of Miss Sharp and this work has been assumed by the W. F. M. Society, who have a talented young colored woman under appointment, with the intention that she shall relieve Miss Sharp, whose ultimate destination is the interior. A white young woman is also under appointment for the African work by the same society.

The Kroos are a most hopeful and naturally valuable class of natives. They are the laborers of Monrovia, and Miss Sharp utilized their mechanical skill and industry in erecting the chapel.

The Church has observed, with profound gratitude to God, that none of those who have been sent into this malarial region have perished. Miss Sharp has now been there during eight months, and has suffered not at all from the fever. It was the same with Mr. Bovard. He returned to this country in improved health. Mr. Osgood has not suffered severely, and Mr. Kellogg, though he has been handled more roughly than

any of the others, is now acclimated. He has prosecuted work vigorously during the earlier period since his arrival in the field. It is something to have demonstrated that, with sufficient precautionary provisions for health and comfort, missionaries can be sent to Liberia with the expectation that they may live and labor in that field, hitherto deemed the land of death.

The Liberia Conference met in January, 1879, C. H. Harmon presiding, but no minutes or statistics have reached us. The appointments are as follows :

MONROVIA DISTRICT.—*C. A. Pitman, P. E.* Robertsport, to be supplied; Monrovia, *C. A. Pitman, J. S. Payne*, supernumerary; Ammons-ville, *W. P. Kennedy, Sen.*; New Georgia, to be supplied; *R. J. Kellogg*, Principal Monrovia Seminary.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT.—*D. Ware, P. E.* St. Paul's River Circuit, *D. Ware*; Millsburg Circuit, *T. A. Sims*; Careysburgh Circuit, *W. T. Hagans, M. V. Bruce*.

BASSA DISTRICT.—*J. H. Deputie, P. E.* Buchanan Circuit, *J. R. Moore*; Edina Circuit, (to embrace Edina Charge, Farmasetta, Bullem-town, New Series, Bexley, Hartford, and Fortsville,) *C. W. Bryant*; New Hope, to be supplied; King Joseph's Town, to be supplied; Marshall, *G. J. Hargraves*; Mount Olive and Galilee, *J. H. Deputie, J. Harris, J. P. Artis*, supernumerary.

CAPE PALMAS AND SINOE DISTRICT.—*C. H. Harmon, P. E.* Mount Scott and Tubmantown Circuit, *C. H. Harmon, J. C. Lowrie, Asst.*; Garraway Mission, Mt. Haven, *C. Cummings*; Grebo, to be supplied; Greenville and Lexington, *W. P. Kennedy, Jun.*; Louisiana and Sinoe Mission, to be supplied; Butau Mission, to be supplied. *J. H. Deputie*, Secretary of the Conference.

It is due to the current history of this work to state that during the year a gentleman has been building, at his own expense, for us, a brick church, and at this writing it is probably being dedicated to the service of Almighty God.

We are painfully concerned that the members and converts in our several missions of this now *old* field are not brought to know the blessedness of helping themselves to a greater extent in the erection of churches and parsonages, or, to say the very least, of seeing to it that those they have be not suffered to go to decay. Monrovia and its environs are full of crumbling evidences of the willingness of various Christian peoples to help them found churches and a republic on the shores of this

dark continent. It has, therefore, been a great gratification and an inspiration to the Missionary Society to learn that the people of our Church in the republic have organized a home missionary society, for the support of needy work among themselves. This is a most hopeful indication, and we will watch for its success with much desire. A self-propagating Church under God is the only hope of any land.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Commenced in 1836.

BISHOP FOSTER HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

Rev. JOHN F. THOMSON, Buenos Ayres.

Rev. THOMAS B. WOOD, Superintendent, Montevideo.

Rev. JOSEPH R. WOOD, Rosario.

Native Assistants.

WILLIAM TALLON, Bu Salto.

ANTONIO GUELF, Montevideo.

THE Church is hardly aware of the extent and importance of our great mission field in South America. Opened as a mere chaplaincy to the English-speaking people, thirty-five years passed before it developed into permanent Spanish work. This tended to cast a mist around the wide door that is open to us.

The field really embraces the whole of temperate South America. And in this continent the temperate zone has more advantages over the torrid than in North America or Asia. Thus the exuberance of the vegetable world in central Brazil has thus far proven not only unconquerable, but well-nigh impenetrable to civilized man.

This field is isolated from the rest of the world, being accessible only through the River La Plata. The paucity of harbors on the Brazilian coast, with the difficulty of making roads to the interior, throws all commerce into this river. On the west the Andes are absolutely impassable save at a few points. On the north the torrid zone is equally impassable. All efforts to give Bolivia an outlet through the great Brazilian rivers have thus far proved futile.

We are the only evangelists in this field. On the Pacific

coast there are missions, some of them old, but their influence does not come over the Andes. Further up the Atlantic coast the Presbyterians, the Church South, and others, are working. But they might as well be in Asia, as far as this field is concerned. In all the region sketched our operations are the only ones making, that look toward the evangelization of the countries. Does our Church have larger or smaller obligations toward this extraordinary field, on this account? Where we have a field all to ourselves, and *such a field*, our work should be pushed with manifold more vigor.

These countries are not thickly settled. Does that make it more or less urgent to evangelize them at once? Would it be well to wait till the tide of immigration gets them relatively full, and the crystallizing of social, political, and religious systems gets them set in their ways, and then make a vigorous effort and evangelize them? Or, should Methodism begin here at once the work she began in North America when it was sparsely settled, keeping it up till her influence becomes one of the molding powers in the political and social, as well as religious development of the new civilization, destined to grow up here as it has grown up in North America?

Let us now view this field as it opens before us with all its glorious possibilities.

1. There is *Uruguay*, occupied at Montevideo, with lines of influence established all along the Uruguay River, and running up into all the interior, and across the Brazilian border. The southern provinces of Brazil are the most progressive, republican, industrious, agricultural, and free-thinking in the Empire. Their commerce is drifting toward Montevideo more and more every year. Two railways already running from Montevideo to the interior are pushing on toward those provinces, which have many and great interests in common with Uruguay. They have been thoroughly canvassed with Bibles from Montevideo, and must receive their evangelization from here.

2. *Buenos Ayres*, occupied at its chief city of the same name; a vast province, dominated by a great city. Every year the savages on the south are being pushed down and back, throwing open to immigration the richest grain fields of the south tem-

perate zone. All Patagonia east of the Andes is Argentine, and dependent, morally at least, on Buenos Ayres. This vast region, not surpassed in natural richness by the Mississippi Valley, has the immense advantage of a fine climate, where summers and winters are much milder.

3. *Argentine Interior*, occupied at its *entrepôt*, Rosario, from which Bible distribution and other lines of influence have been carried far inland, to the mountains in the west, across the Bolivian border on the north, and all over the riverine regions, including Paraguay.

4. *Paraguay*, not yet occupied; not so ripe as the regions farther south, but inviting, and manifestly destined to be evangelized from here. In fact, it is utterly inaccessible from any other direction. The mountains of southern Brazil, though not high, are difficult of passage, and impede communication in east and west lines. On the north stretch the uncivilized regions of central Brazil.

5. *Bolivia*, not yet occupied, nearer ready than Paraguay; especially the vast territory just east of the principal ranges of Andes, where the richest mining and agricultural provinces lie. These are connected closely by commercial and social relations with the Argentine provinces. The telegraph already unites them, and the railway from Rosario to the interior is running already to the city of Tucuman, two thirds of the way to the border; and plans are active in both republics to push it on to the extreme limits of civilization on the north. Equal activity is uniting Bolivia with Paraguay. Vexed questions of boundaries have lately been peaceably settled, the savages are being driven back, the immense rolling prairies stretching west from the Paraguay River are being explored for the most feasible routes for roads. Bolivia has offered \$20,000 for the best plan of communication with the Paraguay River. Her merchants are now buying in the riverine cities. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are making unusual efforts to bid for her commerce, which has hitherto gone over the mountains to Chili and Peru, but now is drifting this way in obedience to geographical laws. By the same laws her preachers must set out from here.

The strongest point in the mission is the old Church at Buenos Ayres. With less than a hundred members in full, and not over two hundred, counting probationers, that Church pays the pastor's salary, and all the running expenses of the English and Spanish worship and Sunday-schools, besides raising over \$20,000 during the last six years toward the debt on the mission property.

The weakest point is Rosario, where 29 members and 37 Sunday-school scholars and teachers raise all the money they need for running expenses, Sunday-school, and benevolent purpose, considerable repairs on the mission property, temperance propaganda, and other local matters. The missionary's salary and house rent are paid by the Missionary Society.

In Montevideo, with 150 in full communion and over 100 on probation, from \$100 to \$150 are raised monthly in different ways, with which all local expenses are met, extensive repairs made in the mission property, necessitous cases attended to, and ten auxiliary missions sustained. The paper published in the mission is almost wholly supported here.

At Buenos Ayres Rev. John F. Thomson is preaching with all his wonted popularity and success, doing double duty, having both the English and Spanish services resting upon him. The Spanish congregations are now double the English in number, averaging 500. At this point there is an accessible English population of between 2,000 and 3,000, and a Spanish population of 1,751,000. The greatest embarrassment is the heavy Church debt.

The other points of the mission are briefly touched by Superintendent Wood, as follows. He says:

I have just returned from a trip to Buenos Ayres and Rosario. All our interests there are prospering as well as could be expected. There is great anxiety to hear that the Board has liberal things in store for that side of the river. Brother Thomson has had a brief spell of sickness, but is better now. I had to do all his work the Sunday I was in Buenos Ayres. He works too hard. His Spanish services fill the church to overflowing, and the Spanish Sunday-school grows rapidly. Brother Tallon increases in usefulness.

In Montevideo the work goes bravely on. We have just held a triumphant anniversary in the old Central Sunday-school, in the church, and have opened the *eleventh* mission Sunday-school away from the church.

The operations in the suburbs are a growing success. Brother Corria's work in the interior thrives. Politics tranquil, discussions on the nationalistic controversy and on popular education raging ; every thing favors the pushing of our work. The work demands three missionaries at this point just now to push things.

The foregoing has been made up from the correspondence of the year, the usual annual report not having reached us in time for this publication.

Year after year has passed in this mission, each yielding its harvest of souls sufficient to justify the continuance of the mission. But a far more important work has been done in founding a Church in this vast region, a Church distinguished from the Churches of the land in being pure in its faith, warm in its love, and aggressive in its policy. Long-continued fidelity has conquered prejudices and inspired confidence. The years to come ought to be years of growth and expansion. We ought to see self-supporting and truly Methodist Churches springing up all over this region. The old points should cease to be a charge on our treasury, and thus leave us free to press out into the wide field we have represented.

STATISTICS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION FOR 1879.

MISSIONS.													
	Missionaries.	1	2	1	1	2	5	152	120	272	1	*\$6,000	.
	Assistants.	1	1	1	1	1	54	107	161	1	1	44,000	.
	Wives of Missionaries.	1	.	1	1	.	25	4	29	1	.	5,000	.
	W. F. M. S. Missionaries.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Native Preachers.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Licensed Ph's and Exh'rs.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Members in Full.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Probationers.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Total Members.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
Total.....	Churches.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Probable Value.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Parsonages.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Probable Value.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Sunday Congregations.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Aggregate Attendance.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Week-day Meetings.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Aggregate Attendance.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Sunday-schools.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Officers and Teachers.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
Total.....	Scholars.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Day-schools.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Scholars.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Missionary Contributions.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	S. S. Contributions.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Other Benevolent Contributions.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Church Expenses and Self-support.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
	Bazaars, Concerts, Donations, for Ch. Extension.	3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
		3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1
		3	3	3	3	3	6	231	231	462	3	\$55,000	1

* These values have been reduced to correspond with the fall of real estate caused by prolonged hard times.
 † Bazaar held in December, 1878, to start fund for new church.
 ‡ Bazaar held in December, 1878, to diminish debt on mission property.
 § Funds raised toward rescuing church.

NOTE.—The above statistics with the Annual Report were received after our summary of the work was in print. We could not give the report to our readers, but insert the statistics on a separate leaf.

CHINA MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1847.

BISHOP WILEY HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

I.

FOOCHOW.

Commenced in 1847.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOOCHOW.

Missionaries.

Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, D.D.,	Rev. FRANKLIN OHLINGER,
" NATHAN SITES,	" N. J. PLUMB,
Rev. D. W. CHANDLER.	

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. ETTIE E. BALDWIN,	Mrs. BERTHA S. OHLINGER,
" S. MOORE SITES,	" JULIA W. PLUMB,
Mrs. MARY E. CHANDLER.	

Missionaries of W. F. M. S.

Miss BEULAH WOOLSTON,	Miss SIGOURNEY TRASK, M.D.,
" SALLIE H. WOOLSTON,	" JULIA E. SPARR, M.D.

Native Preachers—Elders.

Hu Yong-Mi,	Hu Sing-Mi,
Sia Sek-Ong,	Li Cha-Mi,
Li Yu-Mi,	Chiong Taik-Liong,
Yek Ing-Kwang,	Sia Lieng-Li,
Pang Ting-Hie.	

Deacons.

Ting Neng-Chiek,	Ngu Ing-Siong,
Ngoi Ki-Lang,	Taing Kwang-Ing,
Ting Ching-Kwang,	Ling Ching-Chieng.

Preachers on Trial.

Hwong Taik-Chiong,	Lau Kwang-Hung,
Ting Ing-Cheng,	Li Tiong-Chwi,
Yong Taik-Cheu,	Ting Ka-Sing,
Ting Siu-Kung,	U Sieu-E,
Sie Hwo-Mi,	Ling Tang-Kie,
Wong Kwoh-Hing,	Ling Seng-Eu,

Ling Ming-Chiong,*	Cheng Chong-Ming,
Ting Ung-Chu,	Hwong Pau-Seng,
Ting Soi-Ling,	Tang King-Tong,
Sia Heng-To,*	Tiong Seuk-Pwo,
Taing Kieng-Ing,	Sie Seng-Chang,
Wong Hok-Ku,	Ting Teng-Nieng,
Ung Kwong-Koi,	Tang Seng-Ling,
Ting Ung-Tiu,	Hu Chai-Hang,
Ling Seu-Ing,	Ting Kieng-Seng,
Wong Eung-Chiong,	Li Nga-Hung,
Tiong Ming-Tung,	Ngu Ing-Hwak.

Local Preachers, acting as Supplies.

Ngu Sing-Ong,	Tang Taik-Tu,
Ting Ching-Nwong,	U Seng-Tung,
Ling Ming-Sang,	Ting Tieng-Ling,
Chai Hi-Seng,	Wong King-Chu,
Ting Kiu-Seu,	Tiong Tiong-Mi,
Ling Taik-Pien,	Tieng Ung-Chieu,
Tieng Hang-Sieng,	Ngu Chiong-Ong,
Song Kwong-Hwo,	Ting Hung-Ngwong,
Ting Ung-Kwo,	Ling Hieng-Sing,
Sie Po-Mi,	Ting Teng-Nguk,
Siek Chiong-Tieng,	Yong Hung-Siong,
Hu Ngwong-Tang,	Ngu Kwoh-Kwo,
Hu Ngwong-Ko,	Hwong Taik-Lik,
	Chung Ka-Eu.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Missionaries.....	5
Assistant missionaries.....	5
Missionaries of W. F. M. S.....	4
Native preachers.....	74
Total agents of the Society.....	88
Adults baptized during the year.....	138
Children baptized during the year.....	66
Total baptisms during the year.....	204
Members in full connection.....	1,384
Increase.....	29
Probationers.....	647
Decrease.....	13
Baptized children.....	587
Increase.....	6
Total members, probationers, and baptized children.....	2,618
Increase.....	22
Number of pages printed.....	2,102,990
Value of Mission property.....	\$56,000

* Admitted into full connection, but not yet ordained.

Brother Baldwin, the corresponding secretary, writes :

The Conference session was held October 23-28, and was, as usual, an occasion of great blessing to the preachers, who greatly enjoy this annual reunion after the struggles and trials of the year. Some of the sermons by native preachers were of unusual excellence. That by Hu Sing-Mi, on the witness of the Spirit, was ordered to be published, by a unanimous vote of the Conference. A fine body of laymen assembled as the "Lay Electoral Conference," and chose their Delegate and Reserve Delegate to the General Conference; not with any purpose that their candidate should actually make the journey to Cincinnati, but in grateful recognition of the standing accorded to them in the councils of the Church.

The rules adopted in regard to circuit work last year have been very generally observed, and in consequence many more appointments have been regularly visited, and the Gospel preached at stated places more regularly than ever before.

In regard to self-support, we cannot report any advance. The action of the Conference last year, in fixing a definite period in which to terminate all missionary aid to many of the circuits, was probably too stringent. It had the effect, in some cases, of greatly alarming the preachers, without at all stirring up the membership to greater effort. At the Conference just closed the action was somewhat modified, and we hope to reach the same result by other means. The greatest difficulty in the case is to so fix the amounts paid to the preachers as not to go beyond the ability of a native Church, when fully established, to pay, and yet to avoid oppressing the preachers by too limited appropriations. The basis which for some years past we have adopted, as a general rule, but not absolutely adhered to, is an allowance of \$3 per month to a man, \$1 50 to his wife, and 75 cents for each child. This would seem low enough, certainly; yet in some parts of the work a preacher with five or six children in his family would never receive from the native Church the amount that would be allowed on this basis. In other parts of the work the basis is, undoubtedly, too low. The whole subject is encompassed with difficulties, to attain a satisfactory solution of which will require much patience, much wisdom, and much experience. Some would cut the Gordian knot by resolving never to pay a native preacher from foreign funds. It is rather too late to begin that system in this mission, if it were desirable; and I do not think that Dr. Maclay and the rest of us were in error in setting native preachers to work before there was a Church to support them. It is unquestionable, however, that a great deal of tact and careful management will be required in the transition from mission aid to entire self-support.

Our oldest preacher, Hu Po-Mi, has taken a location, owing to family cares and troubles, and his feeling that he is unable to meet the demands of the itinerant work, in consequence of growing age and lack of physical vigor. There was a time when the loss of Hu Po-Mi from our itinerant ranks would have filled us with apprehension; but his dropping out now seems to occasion no anxiety whatever.

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.—S. L. Baldwin, Missionary; Li Yu-Mi, Presiding Elder.

No particular progress is reported in any of the city Churches. Bro. Chandler, who has had charge of the Tieng-ang Tong Circuit, has worked the circuit plan with great diligence, taking with him some of the students from the theological school, and meeting all his appointments with great regularity — giving an excellent example in this respect to the native preachers. He has an increase of seven probationers, but, owing to the removal of a number of members, the statistics stand nearly the same as last year. The number of members at Ching-sing Tong and Hok-ing Tong remains precisely the same as last year. Yek-yong, also, remains about the same. Our hopes from the appointment of Li Tiong-Chwi to that circuit were not realized, partly because it is very unusual for a prophet to secure much honor in his own country ; and he is now sent into the Ku-cheng District, to give him a better opportunity.

At Hung-moi sixteen candidates were baptized at the last quarterly meeting. This is the result, so far, of the interest awakened at Ngwong-kau, which was mentioned in last year's report. Several villages share in the work, and we hope that it will increase to much larger dimensions. Mrs. Ting has been very faithful in instructing the women and leading them to the Saviour.

We have been able to effect some of the new openings we desired on the Ming-chiang Circuit. We formerly had work only in the 6th and 11th townships; we have now added the 2d and 15th townships, and hope during the coming year to open work in other parts of the district. There has been an increase of ten members and four probationers on this circuit during the year. On the whole district there have been 21 baptisms of adults, and 14 of children. The increase of members is 13, of probationers, 14, and of baptized children, 9. Total, 36.

STATISTICS OF FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

CIRCUITS.	No. of Classes.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	Members.	Probationers.	Baptized Children.	Total.	Increase.	Died.	Excluded.	Native Preachers.	Money raised for Preachers.	Money raised for Presiding Elder.	Missionary Collection.	Raised for Church Expenses.	Miscellaneous Contributions.	Sunday School Scholars.
Tieng ang Tong...	5	2	2	65	17	18	100	29	1	1	11	...	\$54 31	\$16 02	\$1 78	\$2 64	70
Ching-sing Tong...	1	...	...	15	1	10	29	...	...	1	6	...	11 21	3 59	...	...	12
Hok ing Tong...	1	1	2	3	25	8	13	51	*	2	...	\$5 62	9 48	1 72	...	...	23
Yek yong...	4	...	8	3	44	14	40	98	2	2	2	11 22	11 22	3 44	...	...	23
Hung-moi...	2	16	7	23	31	7	17	56	16	...	...	1 31	6 90	2 93	...	70	18
Lek-tu...	4	4	4	27	5	8	40	19	1	...	8	9 38	6 86	4 81	3 33	1 11	12
Total	17	21	14	35	210	52	111	373	36	4	26	\$30 58	\$100 08	\$32 51	\$5 11	\$4 45	135
Last year...	13	15	8	18	197	38	102	337	16	...	27	14 50	79 64	20 80	...	...	251
Increase	4	6	11	17	13	14	9	36	20	4	4	\$16 08	\$20 44	\$11 71	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	116

* Decrease.

HOK-CHIANG DISTRICT.—N. J. Plumb, Missionary in charge.

The year's work in this district under my charge closes more satisfactorily than I anticipated at the beginning. The hard times and expensiveness of living of the previous year have been quite changed by the frequent rains and abundant harvests of the present one. The consequence has been that our preachers have been able to live more cheaply, and the members do more for their support. During my last visit there I observed a marked change for the better—more cheerfulness and courage among the preachers, and a better state of feeling among the members. At our last District Conference the meetings were full of interest, and all felt it to be a very profitable occasion. The Conference session was held at the large village of Ngu-cheng, in the new chapel we have recently built there. This church has the largest seating capacity of any one in the district, and, although not yet completed, we hope soon to have it neatly finished and dedicated. With some additional house room this will meet a long-felt want as a general meeting-place for this district, as this village is more centrally located, both with reference to the district and our work, than the district city. The members purchased the property, consisting of an old building, which they have fitted up and which makes a comfortable parsonage, and a vacant lot, on which we have built the chapel, the mission giving \$225 for this purpose, while the members did a great part of the work.

One difficulty which has stood in the way of the erection of commodious places of worship has been the tendency of the few members in each village to provide little places of worship for themselves, thus scattering their strength, which, when united, would have enabled them to erect good and permanent structures. These villages are often very near each other, and no necessity exists for their separation, the only excuse offered being the greater convenience afforded for the small-footed women and the children to meet for worship. One other objectionable result of this separation has been the weakening of the pastor's influence, as the great number of preaching-places on his charge made it impossible for him to see the members and preach to them as often as a pastor should. We held a meeting at the Conference to consider this subject, and many realized as never before the importance of a change in this matter, and we hope soon to see it effected.

During the second quarter the presiding elder, Hu Po-Mi, owing to domestic difficulties and a troubled state of mind, felt obliged to leave the work, and we were compelled to put a new and inexperienced man in his place. We feared that the result of this change might be very injurious, but the new elder, Li Cha-Mi, entered into the work with zeal and energy, and all went on smoothly, with no serious consequences. The preachers, on the whole, have been faithful to the charges committed to them, zealously performing their pastoral duties with evident good results. One, a supply, who was reported as giving more time to the curing of the bodies than the souls of men, has been located, although connected with the work for many years.

The new missionary station, opened last year at Hai-kan, and supported by the Keng-kiang Circuit, has been carried on rather feebly, but still with some good results, there being now one member and three inquirers. We have this year sent a good man there to prosecute the work more vigorously and give the place a thorough trial; hoping a great work will be opened up in that large and populous region. As to the spiritual condition of the membership, much might be said of their deficiency in, spiritual power, holy living, and lack of zeal, but as much might be said of many Church-members at home; and while we realize that our members are not yet what we would have them be, yet there is one occasion for encouragement in the fact that on each charge there are a few faithful, devoted men who are firm in their adherence to our Church and their preacher, and we earnestly pray that the number of such may be greatly increased, for upon a faithful, intelligent membership the success of the Church must depend.

The number of members is a few less than last year, while the contributions for Church purposes are over \$4,000 cash, about \$35 in advance of the previous year. Upon the whole we have great reason for thankfulness to God for the blessings bestowed upon the work, and the encouraging prospects before us. The district now passes into Brother Chandler's hands, and, while it is an entirely new field to him, I trust his work there may be abundantly blessed, and great encouragement meet him every-where. It is the district in which the largest portion of our membership reside, and we look to it with deep interest, hoping ere long to see there a glorious Church, "without spot or blemish or any such thing."

Membership: Full members, 494; children, 222; probationers, 427; total, 1,143; adults baptized, 21; children, 16.

My work in the Theological School has been full of interest. I have translated and given the students the New Testament portion of Angus' "Bible Hand-book," and their examinations showed that they had a fair idea of what they had studied, although under the disadvantage of being compelled to make copies of the manuscript I gave them. The translation is into Foochow colloquial, and the second part is almost complete. I hope soon to be able to put it into the classical language, and when printed it will be available for general use.

The students are the hope of the Church, and the work bestowed on them cannot prove otherwise than as seed sown in good ground, to bring forth fruit many fold. The rich fruits of this institution are already seen in many cases in the various parts of the work.

The Printing-Office has, as usual, been doing a most excellent work, and now, after eight years in my care, it passes, for a time at least, into other hands.

The report made at the recent Conference was as follows:

"There have been printed since the last Conference books, sheets, etc., as follows:

<i>Scriptures.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>
Deuteronomy Colloquial.....	3,003	221,190
First Kings.....	3,040	194,560
Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.....	3,000	228,000
Tracts.....	71,800	1,268,960
Sheets.....	95,190	190,380
		<hr/> 2,102,990

Periodicals printed regularly :

Fokien Church Gazette.....	per month	800
Child's Paper, illus.....	"	800

The publications now in press are :

An edition of Reference New Testament.....	<i>Vols.</i>	4,000
" Bible.....		4,000

There remain in the Depository :

Scriptures.....	49,196
Tracts.....	24,700

"The number of pages reported printed is much less than last year, owing to the fact that a large part of the work done has been on the Reference New Testament, now almost complete, but not reported, while the number last year were exceptionally large."

HING-HWA DISTRICT.—Nathan Sites, Missionary in charge ; Sia Sek Ong, Presiding Elder.

By way of access to the people, and in physical appliances for carrying on our work, this district compares favorably with any in China. During our recent Conference session the presiding elder reported many difficulties in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. Our condition is not materially different from that reported last year. [See Annual Report.]

STATISTICS OF HING-HWA DISTRICT.

CIRCUITS.	Number of Preachers.	Number of Places of Worship.	BAP- TISMS.		MEMBERSHIP.						BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS.					
			Adults.	Children.	Total.	Members.	Probationers.	Baptized Children.	Total.	Increase.	Died.	Expelled.	Preachers.	Presiding Elder.	Missions.	Churches and Parsonages.
Hing-hwa city..	2	2	..	3	3	22	4	20	46	*2	2	7	Cash.	Cash.	Cash.	Cash.
Liong-tai	1	1	..	1	1	14	1	13	28	5	1	1	8,690	8,640	2,580	....
Kwong-ngiek ..	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	7	*2	..	..	400	6,120	620	....
Hang-keng	1	2	10	2	12	25	12	2	39	*9	..	..	..	2,520	..	....
Keng-kau	1	2	..	..	..	22	6	5	33	1	..	2	8,280	12,240	8,500	2,130
Nang-nik	1	2	..	..	..	22	6	5	33	1	..	2	4,000	10,440	1,000	....
Ping-hai	1	2	..	..	..	23	15	19	57	*1	..	..	7,020	14,400	..	....
Paek-ko-leu ..	1	5	7	1	8	55	25	29	109	20	..	7	6,600	19,800	6,000	64,000
Pwo-hia	1	2	1	2	3	18	2	11	31	*1	..	1	..	7,560	..	....
Kia-sioh	1	2	..	..	..	14	1	5	20	1	..	1	6,740	5,760	1,400	....
Sieng-yu	1	4	..	1	1	38	5	12	56	*6	1	..	..	15,480	..	....
Kie-tieng-li ..	8	3	10	2	12	32	20	12	64	18	..	3	10,800	11,520	4,000	10,000
Lieng-chu-li ..	2	4	..	2	2	43	3	12	58	*17	..	8	2,740	19,800	1,000	....
	1	3	1	1	2	35	6	9	50	..	..	..	8,000	14,760	600	....
Total	17	33	29	15	44	347	102	149	598	*4	4	30	63,270	149,040	20,760	76,130
													\$55 00	\$130 00	\$18 00	\$66 00

* Decrease.

ING-CHUNG DISTRICT.—Nathan Sites, Missionary in charge; Sia Lieng Li, Presiding Elder.

This new district was created last year by taking two civil districts from the Hing-hwa District and one from the Yong-ping District. It is one hundred and forty miles, or about six days' travel, from Foochow to its nearest station, and it is five or six days' travel from its eastern to its western limit. The new presiding elder, Sia Lieng-Li, has done well for his first year. Two of the circuits have subscribed liberally to aid in securing and fitting up their chapels and parsonages. 85 full members, 20 probationers, 12 baptized children, in all 117, make up the membership.

At Taik-hwa city, a spacious building for chapel, schools, and parsonages has been secured by lease for a dozen years, with a good prospect of securing the same by purchase at reasonable rates ere the lease shall expire.

STATISTICS OF ING-CHUNG DISTRICT.

CIRCUITS.	No. of Preachers.	Places of Worship.	BAPTISMS.			MEMBERSHIP.			Increase.	Died.	Expelled.	CONTRIBUTIONS.				
			Adults.	Children.	Total.	Members.	Probationers.	Baptized Children.				Preachers.	Presiding Elder.	Mission.	Churches and Parsonage.	
																Total.
Ing-chung.....	2	3	5	1	6	24	7	4	35	6	1	6,775	3,430	3,000	13,000	
Taik-hwa.....	2	1	1	..	1	20	4	4	28	4	..	7,860	3,400	2,000	45,000	
Chiah-chui.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tai-cheng.....	2	2	..	..	..	16	6	4	26	*14	5	5,240	1,950	2,800	.....
To-ngwong.....	2	2	7	..	7	25	3	..	28	*5	1	.....	5,800	2,574	.....
Total.....	9	8	14	1	15	85	20	12	117	*9	1	19,375	14,580	10,374	58,000	
												\$17 00	\$12 70	\$9 00	\$50 40	

* Decrease.

KU-CHENG DISTRICT.—D. W. Chandler, Missionary; Hu Yong-Mi, Presiding Elder.

The statistical report of this district shows an increase of membership and an increase in the contributions for the support of the ministry. The members on many circuits have also made progress in Christian zeal and knowledge. The native preachers are all well reported of. As a rule, they have made greater advancement in the things necessary to make them efficient Christian ministers this year than during any year since the Ku-cheng District was organized. The credit for this advancement is for the most part due to the presiding elder, Hu Yong-Mi, who seems to be especially successful in educating and elevating the young men placed under his charge. In Ku-cheng City the prospects of the work are brighter than a year ago. The new church property described in my report of 1878 was completed last winter, and dedicated to the service of God on the 2d of February. Two missionaries with their families, several preachers from the adjoining districts, and all the preachers and most of the members of the Ku-cheng District, were present at the dedication. The Ku-cheng Church now occupies what is probably the finest inland mission property in China. We have made good use of this property in our District Conferences and Preachers' Meetings during the past year.

The Teng-yong, Ku-te, Tong-hwang, and Ho-kang Circuits have made great progress this year. This is especially true in regard to the three first named. We have every reason to believe that a thorough and genuine work is being done on all these circuits. If we had space we could tell many striking incidents illustrating the faith, purity, zeal, and patience of these Christian mountaineers. Our work seems to flourish best in the secluded mountain villages. In the open fertile valleys and busy market towns we succeed, but our success is slow; while in the poverty-stricken mountain hamlets the word finds congenial soil, takes root, and flourishes almost immediately. Already we have many holy men and women who shine as bright lights in these mountain fastnesses, and the cry still is for "more light." It requires but little faith to believe that not many years hence Ku-cheng will be one of the strongest and largest districts in the Foochow Conference. Concerning discouragements, disappointments, and weaknesses in our work, we suppose that this is as other districts. But no "strange" thing has happened to us. As at home, the greatest discouragements arise from things within the Church, and not from the enemy without. But hitherto the Lord has helped us. We trust him, and press forward into another year's work. And we know that our work shall not be in vain.

STATISTICS OF KU-CHENG DISTRICT.

STATIONS AND CIRCUITS.	No. of Classes.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	Total.	Members.	Probationers.	Baptized Children.	Total.	Increase.	Died.	Excluded.	Native Preachers.	Sunday-school Scholars.	Money raised for Preachers.	Money raised for Presiding Elder.	Missionary Collection.	Charity Collec- tions.
Ku-cheng City.....	2	3	3	3	42	3	9	54	*6	1	1	4	12	Cash 4,430	Cash 7,248	Cash 4,970	Cash 2,155
Loh-kang and Wang- te-yong.....	3	5	3	8	42	3	23	68	..	2	1	38	10,892	6,529	3,100	1,531	
Teng-yong.....	5	10	10	10	86	16	5	57	16	..	2	2	20	17,300	8,230	\$3 00	2,524
Liang-lung.....	1	..	..	..	9	2	4	15	*3	..	..	1	4	..	1,810	900	760
Ku-teng.....	2	..	..	..	10	5	3	18	1	..	1	1	10	..	4,350	1,600	300
Ku-te.....	1	3	2	5	4	2	1	7	*7	1	2	2	4	400	..	650	420
Sek-chek-tu.....	2	..	..	..	21	3	10	34	20	..	1	1	12	\$3 00	\$2 00	1,700	1,253
Tong-hwang.....	1	16	8	24	2	2	..	4	*4	..	..	1	4	..	200	..	..
Teng-yong.....	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	*4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Total.....	13	37	13	50	166	36	55	257	15	4	7	14	104	Cash +36,622	Cash +30,757	Equal to \$11 00	Cash \$8,293

* Decrease.

† Equal to \$30 51.

‡ Equal to \$25 63.

§ Equal to \$6 91.

YONG-PING DISTRICT.—F. Ohlinger, Missionary in charge.

Two circuits, Tai-cheng and To-ngwong, were taken from this district a year ago, and, with the Taik-hwa and Ing-chung Circuits, then connected with the Hing-hwa District, formed into a new (Ing-chung) district. We cannot, therefore, report an increase. Chiong-hu Pwang, our oldest circuit, has had a prosperous year. The Ka-Kau case (see reports for 1878-79) was settled in favor of our people soon after forwarding our previous report, and our members are at peace with their neighbors. In view of the past history of the circuit it affords us unusual pleasure to report a peaceful year and an increase of members and probationers. There is also a perceptible increase in the finances.

In Yong-ping we have at last a neat little chapel and parsonage, though not without the anticipated struggle with the gentry and officers. After the old building had been removed and the framework of the new was ready to be set up a mob collected and drove away the workmen. After much correspondence and some slight concessions we were permitted to complete the building according to our original plan, and occupy it in comparative peace for the last few months. They still object to our using the chapel for any thing else than a book-store, and to the replacing of our sign, "Gospel Hall." Our energetic consul, M. M. De Land, Esq., considering further concessions impolitic, is carrying on a characteristic correspondence anent these last objections. I do not anticipate further trouble, though we may find it advisable to avoid all display for a few years, even so far as to dispense with singing in our religious meetings and the offensive (?) sign-board. The building, so far as completed, (it still needs painting,) costs the Missionary Society upward of \$400. The presiding elder took up collections on the district to the amount of ten dollars, which were used in furnishing the place with the more important *Chinese* necessities, such as lanterns, scrolls, carving, etc. Two small families can occupy the parsonage, leaving a dry, roomy loft for the missionary on his visits to the city, or for the missionary and native preachers during District Conference. I had the pleasure of dedicating the chapel to the service of God October 12th, in the presence of the first District Conference ever held on this district. It was an occasion of sincere thanksgiving and rejoicing, which, however, we refrained from expressing in song, simply *reading* our hymns, and closing each service with the doxology. We expect much from Yong-ping hereafter. May God own the efforts of his people and bless them to the welfare of this haughty city!

Yu-ka has given us much encouragement this year, and has more than doubled its membership. Brother Tiong Seuk Pwo has been very successful in opening the work at a large village in the Ninth Township, ten miles below *Yu-ka*. Our first convert here was a notorious gambler and prize-fighter. The changed conduct of the young man made a profound impression on his acquaintances, especially on his widowed mother, who had abandoned all hopes for his reformation, and was on the point of publicly disowning him. Our second convert was an energetic young lad, who soon brought in his parents and younger brothers. The man from whom we rented our chapel was one of the first to show interest in the truth, but, being a man of some standing in the community, he found it hard to embrace openly the new doctrines. When I visited the place in December last he assisted me in preaching to the neighbors, and defended the truth much better than I could, always, however, closing his remarks by saying he was not a Christian himself. When urged to come out boldly, he would reply: "If a whole village or neighborhood would become Christians all at once, it would be much easier." As I traveled farther I prayed daily for his conversion, and when I reached home the following letter awaited me: "Soon after you left I found Dr. Chin sitting in his

drug store, weeping. I asked him what was the matter, and he said: 'Six months the Bread of Life has been in my own house, and still I am starving. Pray for me!' Since then he comes to all the services and says: 'Open all the doors of the chapel! I am not afraid to let the people see I am here.'" He is now an efficient exhorter in our Church. These young converts have not been exempted from dangers and trials. One morning little rice balls were found on the streets, near the chapel. Immediately a report spread that the Christians were trying to poison the village. The converted gambler was seized and beaten, and a day announced when the chapel was to be destroyed, and the Christians driven out of the place or killed. A whole night was spent in prayer. The next morning a boy openly acknowledged he had thrown the rice balls on the street, because he could not sell them, and was afraid to take them home, because he was always punished when he failed to sell out his stock. As to the money, he managed this by pilfering something more salable, and disposing of it instead of the balls. This is but one instance of many in which the faith of the Christians has been tried, and God's power shown.

At *Song-chiong* and *Sa-kaing* we hold our own; but our efforts to secure a chapel at the latter place have again failed. The preachers still live, and the few Christians still worship in the official Yamun.

At *Ing-ang* we have had, at various times during the year, a few probationers, but they have become discouraged and left us. Brother Tang King Tong finds much difficulty on account of the dialect.

Biblical Institute.—F. Ohlinger in charge. The last year has been the most successful in the history of this institution. For the first time we could report at the end of the year: "No dismissals, no runaways." The rule requiring each new student to give bail for the money the mission expends on him, provided he for any reason proves a failure before his first year is completed, works admirably. Most of the students passed good examinations in several of the Chinese Classics, Biblical Exegesis, Bible Hand-book, Binney's Theological Compend, Sites' Astronomy, Church History and Homiletics, (Kidder.) One fell below the required standard in his examination, and was advised not to return another year. Six completed the term of study, of whom four gave such unusual satisfaction that the mission and examining committee felt constrained to invent something like a diploma for them. Our senior class for next year is made up of good material, and the freshmen admitted by the recent conference session are mostly young men of much promise. During the summer vacation the floors of the building were oiled, and a neat recitation and lecture room fitted up. Institutions of this character being of quite recent growth in China, we felt it safest to go forward cautiously, especially so far as missionary money is brought into use. We are highly gratified with the results.

The *Boys' High School*, of which I also have charge, is gradually gaining the undivided favor and confidence of our best native preachers. They show more willingness to intrust the education of their boys to us than formerly.

The "*Fuhkien Church Gazette*," a monthly semi-religious paper, published in Chinese by the three Protestant missions at this port, is gradually widening its circulation and influence. Besides the local subscription of 650, we send 90 copies to Amoy, 41 to Chefoo, 22 to Shanghai, and smaller packages to nearly all the other ports. Newspaper life is still in its infancy in China, and it naturally requires a prolonged struggle for such an utterly new factor to gain attention. Nevertheless, the heathen have already felt compelled to establish monthlies of their own, and have even hinted at establishing dailies. Our preachers are gradually learning to express their thoughts and discuss religious questions through the medium of their monthly paper. I find much pleasure and profit in my duties connected with the paper.

STATISTICS OF YONG-PING DISTRICT.

CIRCUITS.	Members.	Baptized Children.	Probationers.	Total.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	Total.	Traveling and Local Preachers.	Died.	Expelled.	Money raised for Preachers.	Money raised for Preaching Elder.	Missionary Collection.	Poor Money.	Church Extension.	Promiscuous.
Yong-ping.....	19	9	..	28	2	1	3	1	1	1	\$5 00	\$3 20	\$1 35	\$0 40	\$10 00	...
Chiong-hu-pwang..	27	14	4	45	2	2	4	1	...	...	5 00	2 00	4 00	1 00	10 00	...
Yu-ka.....	21	10	2	33	12	4	16	3	...	...	5 20	1 75	2 00	1 00	6 20	...
Ing-ang.....	3	3	..	6	..	..	..	1	...	...	80	20	50	50	1 50	...
Sa-kaing.....	2	2	3	7	..	..	..	2	...	...	1 10	1 00	1 40	60	2 10	...
Song-chiong.....	10	1	..	11	..	..	..	1	...	...	2 70	1 50	1 40	1 20	5 30	\$1 50
Total.....	82	39	9	130	16	7	23	9	1	1	\$19 80	\$9 65	\$10 65	\$4 70	\$35 10	\$1 50

II.

CENTRAL CHINA.

Founded in 1868.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KIUKIANG.

Missionaries.

Rev. V. C. HART, Superintendent,

Rev. JOHN R. HYKES,

" A. STRITMATTER,

B. BAGNALL, Esq.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. V. C. HART,

Mrs. A. STRITMATTER, M.D.

Missionaries W. F. M. S.

Miss GERTRUDE HOWE,

Miss L. H. HOAG,

" DELIA HOWE,

" K. C. BUSHNELL, M. D.

Native Assistants.

SHIH TSA-RU,

SHIH LIN.

TSIANG LIEN-RUON,

TAI SIU-SHIH.

APPOINTMENTS.

Kiukiang City.—Rev. A. Stritmatter. Assistant, Shih Tsa-Ru.

Kiukiang Suburbs.—Rev. V. C. Hart. Assistant, Tsiang Lien-Ruon.

Hwang-mei Circuit.—Kung Lung, V. C. Hart, and A. Stritmatter. Assistant, Shih Lin.

Nan-kang Circuit.—Ta Ku-Tang, A. Stritmatter, Wu Chen, B. Bagnall.

Shui-chang.—Shui Chang-Hsien and Sha Ho, V. C. Hart. Assistant, Tai Siu-Shih.

W. F. M. S.—1. Boarding and day-schools: Miss Gertrude Howe and L. H. Hoag. 2. Bible woman: Miss Delia Howe. 3. Medical work: Miss K. C. Bushnell, M.D., Mrs. A. Stritmatter.

The report of the Superintendent says:

With our reduced missionary staff we have aimed to work the old circuits only. No new preaching-places have been opened. We have, however, visited several cities and towns outside the limits of our present stations, where some mission labor has been done. We have quite enough to do to maintain our regular services at the city chapels and our four out-stations. There has not been any wane in the interest of the people to hear preaching at our several chapels wherever and whenever the Gospel has been presented, thus confirming our belief that the harvest day is not far in the future. We have not met with much outward opposition. None of our members, except in one instance, have suffered from persecution; and we are not positive that the case in question could be properly put down as persecution for being a Christian. The ill-will of the mass of the people is kept quite in the background, and generally concealed from us.

We have been greatly tried by the unchristian conduct of one of our native assistants, stationed at our most promising country appointment. We were obliged to recall him, and place him under our immediate direction. His reformation not being satisfactory at our Annual Meeting, he was dropped from the class, and we greatly fear he is lost to the Church. We are sensible of the hazard we take in appointing the best men we are able to command to distant stations to represent our cause.

The best native we can command at the present time, placed in a responsible position, distant from the council and control of the missionary, is quite likely to fall into irregular ways, and fall an easy prey to the ten thousand temptations surrounding him. With the further growth and maturity of the native Church, the temporary props or helps we are now seemingly obliged to use, if we would expand our own work, will be superseded by a more-enduring help. We have confidence in the Chinese character, and when the Church can reach the reliable classes, no better material for building up a great Church can be found in any land. At Shui-chang, after four or five years of sowing and earnest waiting, we have commenced to gather. Ten men have enrolled their names as probationers. This is cause of great satisfaction to us, who have watched

month after month for the first indication of a break in the lines. It is a beginning, and we trust a Church of real Christ-loving followers will soon be raised up at the foot of the beautiful green tea hills. We have sown the seed under many difficulties. At first we ventured the open hostility of the people, even to mobbing, smothered dislike, and covert contempt. Now a better spirit is manifest among all classes. We are treated with great respect when we preach in the streets, shops, or at the chapel. There is little use of reiterating what has been stated before. Our mission work has not made such advances as need to be dwelt upon at length.

There have been few changes during the year. There has been a spirit of self-help developed which is truly encouraging.

Our schools have prospered. The Sunday-school within the city under the guidance of Brother Stritmatter has been very successful. Its influence upon our day-school pupils has been considerable. Many of the pupils have become quite adepts in the Scriptures. One of our day-school pupils, who has attended school faithfully for four or five years, has been received into the class of student-helpers, and gives much promise of usefulness.

Collections have been taken at our Sunday services. The Church-members have given according to their means. It is a pleasure to see the day-school pupils part with their cash cheerfully. The amount raised during the year is \$34 70. We have great reason to praise God for sparing the life of Bro. Stritmatter, and the strength granted him. Although he has suffered much at times, he has clung with great love to his chosen work. Late in the year Brother Hykes returned to America on furlough.

We must have more and reliable force to go forth with us into the field. We must break more ground. Our prayer to the Lord of the harvest is to send more laborers into his vineyard. We expect soon after our Annual Meeting to open work at Wu-chen, sixty miles south of Kiukiang, with Brother B. Bagnall, an efficient worker, at the head of it.

Brother Stritmatter reports as follows:

KIUKIANG, CITY CHAPEL.—During the past year our forces have been so greatly reduced that there has been less daily preaching in the chapel than formerly. The Sabbath-school services have been kept up regularly, and the attendance has always been good. We believe a true native Church is being raised up in our midst. The Sunday-school is doing well, and the attendance is seldom under seventy.

NANG-KANG CIRCUIT.—Our chapel at Ta-ku Tang has been visited as regularly as circumstances would admit. The audiences have been large, and the interest manifested has been considerable. No accessions to the Church as yet.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Missionaries.....	4
Assistant Missionaries	2
Missionaries W. F. M. S.....	4
Native preachers.....	4
Chapel-keepers	2

Day-school teachers.....	2
Day-school teachers W. F. M. S.....	3
Bible women.....	1
Members in full connection.....	49
Probationers.....	44
Baptized children.....	10
Total members, probationers, and baptized children.....	103
Pupils in two day-schools.....	38
Pupils in W. F. M. S. boarding-school.....	40
Pupils in W. F. M. S. day-schools.....	12
Pupils in Sunday-school.....	90
Mission property : three parsonages, value.....	\$12,000
Four chapels.....	5,600
Total value.....	\$17,600

III.

NORTH CHINA.

Commenced in 1869.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PEKING

Missionaries.

Rev. HIRAM H. LOWRY,

Rev. GEORGE R. DAVIS,

Rev. WILBUR F. WALKER,

" L. W. PILCHER,

" JAMES H. PYKE.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. P. E. LOWRY,

Mrs. W. F. WALKER,

" M. B. DAVIS,

" J. H. PYKE,

Mrs. M. H. PILCHER.

Missionaries of W. F. M. S.

Miss MARY Q. PORTER,

Miss L. A. HOWARD, M.D.,

Miss CLARA M. CUSHMAN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1880.—Peking, Tartar City, J. H. Pyke, one to be supplied; Peking, Chinese City, W. F. Walker and Shang Ching-yuen; Tientsin, L. W. Pilcher, one to be supplied; Tsun-hua Chou Circuit, Chen Ta-yung and Wang Ching-yuen; Tsang-chou Circuit; G. R. Davis and Wen Yuen; Nankung Circuit, Yang Chun-ho and Chao Ching-yuen; Tai-an Circuit, Wang Cheng-peï.

Training School.—H. H. Lowry and Te Jui.

Girl's Boarding School and Woman's Work.—Miss M. Q. Porter and Miss C. M. Cushman.

Medical Department.—Miss L. A. Howard, M.D.

THE NATIVE CHURCH.

1. No serious interruptions to our labor have occurred during the year, and the statistical report indicates an increase of fifty-two in our membership. Two more Quarterly Conferences have been organized, and we have aimed to impress upon the members of the official boards their responsibility for the prosperity and growth of their own Churches, placing ourselves in the attitude of helpers. The duty of self-support has been constantly kept before the Churches, and with some encouragement. In two different villages rooms have been provided by the members for the services. The benches in one of our chapels have been given by the Church, the boards being sawed and most of the work done by the members themselves. The contributions for current expenses and the missionary cause indicate a willingness to do as much as the humble circumstances of the majority of our members permit.

2. The observance of the Sabbath has always been one of the most difficult problems in connection with our work in China. The difficulties to be encountered by the native Christians can scarcely be appreciated at home. The Chinese regard all days alike, and they have a considerable following among the foreign residents. The Christian community is still very small and most of the members very poor, and they are compelled to compete with their heathen neighbors in the struggle for subsistence. If the obligations of a Christian life compel one to cease work on the Sabbath or stay away from the market, a host is found ready to snatch the advantage, which, once lost, can never be regained. These difficulties cannot all be overcome at once, but we do not despair of ultimate and complete success.

3. The attendance at our Sunday services has been good throughout the year. The largest and most regular attendance has been on the Tsang-chou Circuit. The congregations at the central preaching-place on this circuit have averaged above forty all through the busy part of the year, and some days the chapel could not hold all who came.

4. The members have made some progress in the knowledge and practice of the Christian life; still there are many who constantly need some one to lead them by the hand, and were it not for the efficacy of the *cleansing blood* we might well despair of ever seeing a holy people raised up from such material as we find in this land; but if, in obedience to His command, "Come . . . O Breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they might live," the dry bones were clothed with living flesh, so may He send forth the same Spirit to quicken into life these who are indeed dead in trespasses and sins. Some cheerful evidences of such an awakening will be found in Brother Pyke's report.

NATIVE PREACHERS.

1. Both of our deacons have done well. Chen Ta-yung has had charge of the Tsun-hua Circuit during the year. This was the first time we placed such responsibility on one of our native preachers. Although the experiment has not fully met all our expectations, it has been

fairly successful. Unexpected difficulties met him at the very beginning, and have not yet altogether disappeared. He is to be specially commended for his carefulness in receiving probationers and members into the Church.

2. Our other deacon, Te Jui, has made a good record. His sermons have shown evidence of careful preparation and a true grasp of evangelical truth. His ministrations, both to the native Church and at the street chapel, have been remarkably successful. His denunciations of sin, whether in a professed Christian or heathen, have been fearless and strong, and have awakened no little commotion among the enemy's forces, and in consequence he has had to suffer persecution for the gospel's sake. He has also proved his fitness for any department of our work, whether as preacher, instructor in the Training-school, Sunday-school superintendent, or personal teacher.

3. Our local preachers have been generally faithful to their work, and have given much promise of future usefulness.

STATIONS AND CIRCUITS.

1. Peking, Tartar City. Rev. J. H. Pyke reports: "Fifteen have been received on probation, two have been baptized and received into full membership, and one was received by letter. Four have been expelled, three dropped, and two dismissed by letter. Of several others little if any thing is known. At present there are in full connection, 16; probationers, 19; baptized children, 4; total, 39. For the support of the pastor the Church has collected \$19 90. Of this sum nearly \$3 were contributed by the native members. The Sunday collections have amounted to \$2 61. The missionary collection is \$24 08—the natives contributing \$3 36.

"The regular services have been held throughout the year without interruption. The class-meetings have often been very interesting; several members of the mission have been regular attendants, and their presence and conversation have added much to the interest of the meetings. The natives take much more interest in the services where they see the foreigners interested.

"The chapel work deserves special mention. During the greater part of the year there was little interest or encouragement. The audiences were usually small, and not unfrequently there was no audience. But after the Chinese New Year—during the months of February, March, and part of April—the chapel was crowded daily, and the greatest interest was manifested. Many remained after preaching to inquire, and a number stayed for prayer, with which each day's services were concluded. The power of God was clearly present, moving the hearts of the people. I have not seen any thing in China so like a genuine revival of religion. Satan came also, and stirred up much and bitter persecution. But the work was moving on over all opposition when we were obliged to give it up on account of the dangerous and protracted illness of our little boy, and Brother Lowry's absence in the country."

2. Peking, Chinese City. Brother W. F. Walker, who has charge, reports: "Full members, 8; probationers, 4; baptisms, 4; deaths, 1. In addition to the above work we have a boys' day school, with fifteen boys in attendance.

"We have one pressing need in this field that cannot longer be disregarded unless we purpose to surrender the work altogether. Our premises must be rebuilt. Part of them have already begun to fall down, and it seems necessary to do something very soon, else our street chapel preaching at least must be dispensed with, as these buildings are in a condition which renders them unfit for use."

3. Tientsin. Rev. L. W. Pilcher has had charge during the year. From his report I extract the following: "The attendance upon the daily preaching in the street chapel has varied with the seasons of the year, the house being filled daily during the months immediately succeeding the Chinese New Year, while at other times the chapel has been empty. We regret to say, however, that the average attendance for the year has fallen short of previous years—an occasion for discouragement which we have shared in common with all the other missions represented in Tientsin.

"The membership have generally been steadfast in the faith, and the attendance upon the regular services of the Sabbath has been good. They have neither neglected the prayer nor class-meetings, and we trust have found them real means of grace.

"Especial attention has been given to the matter of voluntary contribution, and the idea of self-support has been constantly held before them. Many of the incidental expenses of the chapel have been provided for by the members, and they have contributed according to their ability toward the support of the native helper. The native contributions to the missionary cause show an increase over that of last year, though the total in the report is less, owing to the fact that they have had less outside help than heretofore. These contributions have been made freely and with a full appreciation of their import.

"During the year several have been dismissed by letter, one has died, and two have been expelled for neglect of the means of grace. But others have been received, both by letter and after probation, so that the total remains the same as last year. Quite a number have been received on probation, but the names of all but seven have been dropped.

"We greatly lament the membership includes no women, save one, the wife of the helper. We have men and boys, but no women and girls. We have not touched the family heart of the people. Unfortunately, the women of Tientsin, since the massacre of June 21, 1870, have been peculiarly inaccessible. The obstacles to work among them are indeed great. We are encouraged by the prospect of having a missionary of the W. F. M. S. soon to help us, and we devoutly pray that the Lord will open for her a way to the hearts of the thousands of women and girls of this city."

4. Tsun-hua Chou Circuit. Chen Ta-yung has had charge during the

year. Part of the time he has been assisted by Chao Ching-jung and two of the students from the Training-school. Good work has been done, and we believe the prospect is favorable for future prosperity. Twenty-eight have been baptized and received into full connection, and thirty-eight probationers are reported, while there are a large number of inquirers and people more or less interested in the truth. The work has extended into several new villages, giving three central places for regular preaching. In two villages the members have opened their own homes for the services.

5. Tsang-chou Circuit. G. R. Davis in charge. "It was not possible to visit this circuit at once after the close of the last Annual Meeting. In November, Brother Lowry and I spent several Sabbaths within its bounds. During the visit the first Quarterly Conference was organized and the communion administered for the first time. Seven persons were baptized and received into the Church, and ten received on probation.

"The native helper has been active and faithful, not confining his labors to the single village of Shang-chia Chai, but pushing out into a number of villages from this as a center. The Sabbath services have been well attended, the small building in which the meetings were held being crowded every week.

"While some of the Church-members have not proved very satisfactory, most of them have been busy, faithful, and regular in their attendance on all the services. They have contributed of their means to the best of their ability. We have thus been able to procure benches for the chapel, besides providing for other necessary expenses. We regret to have to report the recent illness of both the helper and his wife; also that at one point the Church-members are suffering some persecution from their unbelieving neighbors."

6. Nan-kung and Tai-au. We had a helper on the Nan-kung Circuit only a part of the year. Wang Cheng-pei has been alone on the Tai-an Circuit, it having been impossible for any of our number to visit it. He reports some interest and the desire of two entire families to unite with the Church. The former membership has been maintained without loss. One member has died during the year. One young man of good Chinese education and considerable Christian zeal has come to spend the winter at our Training-school.

SCHOOLS.

1. The Training-school was in session three months. Seven students were present, two of whom are now employed as regular helpers. Some of the others were employed part of the summer as colporteurs, and others have shown the good result of their advantages in the school by the assistance they have rendered the helpers in their own neighborhoods.

2. In place of the day-school in the Tartar City a boarding-school for boys has been established. We have had six Christian boys in attendance. We hope to see this number increased next year. Such a school has become a necessity in our work. The day-schools at Tientsin and

in the Chinese City have been maintained, and each has sent representatives to the boarding-school.

3. Three Sunday-schools have been in successful operation, with a total membership of one hundred and twenty-eight scholars. Brother Pyke writes: "The Sunday-school has done faithful, thorough work. We have all been pleased to witness the growing efficiency of Te Jui as assistant superintendent." Brother Pilcher says: "We have used the International Lesson Series, though the average degree of proficiency attained in their study is less than we had hoped for."

W. F. M. S.

1. The work under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has increased in extent and importance. The school has had over thirty girls, and only lack of accommodation has prevented a greater number from attendance. Several of the girls have united with the Church on probation. The work in the Chinese City has been renewed with considerable promise. A day-school has been opened for girls, and a Christian woman placed in charge as teacher. The meetings for women have also been well attended.

2. The medical work has assumed such proportions that it is no longer possible for one lady to conduct it alone. Another physician for Peking and one for Tientsin are of the greatest and most immediate necessity. Dr. Howard's attendance on the Viceroy's family has made a good opening, but failure on the part of the Society to send the re-enforcement asked for a year ago makes it impossible to take up new work without suspending that already begun.

3. Miss Porter and Miss Cushman report: "Thirty-eight names enrolled in the school. In studies, sewing, and general housework the girls have made satisfactory improvement. The woman's daily class, girls and women's prayer-meetings, and the North China Auxiliary have been sustained with interest. A change of plan for Southern City work has given satisfaction. The mere statistics tell little of real progress. The results most prized, on which we base hopes of brighter things to come, are found in the development of individual character, efforts at true living on the part of those for whom we labor, the operations of more worthy motives, the dawning appreciation of a noble life, and all those holy influences impossible to embody in a table of statistics. We know that the Omnipotent God, who guides the humblest life intrusted to him with the same unerring hand that grasps with might all the powers of creation, has, by the Holy Spirit, entered into the daily routine of our work, and in as far as we have sunk self and trusted him and followed his guidance, we have seen that he has made our efforts to result in good of those for whom we labor."

TEN YEARS' WORK.

We close this report of the labors of the year with devout thankfulness to the Lord of the harvest for the success of the past, and the promise of the future. Little over ten years ago this mission was established.

Our force consisted of two missionaries with their families. A location had to be secured, homes built, and the language learned; but the Lord was our helper. To-day we report three mission houses and three chapels in Peking; two homes for the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with school buildings, hospital, and dispensary; one house in Tientsin with lot for another—altogether representing a total valuation of \$35,800; five mission families, and three ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; two ordained deacons, six local preachers, seven students in the Training-school, six pupils in the boys and thirty in the girls' boarding-schools; three Sunday-schools; two stations for street preaching in Peking, and one in Tientsin, and four organized circuits—one of which is nearly four hundred miles from Peking; and a total membership of *two hundred and fifty-seven* under our charge; and we have good hope that some fruits of our labor have already been gathered into the garner above. The past strengthens our hope for the future. All the usual agencies of evangelization have been put into operation. The country is open; the people friendly and accessible. The language has been learned, and we may proclaim far and wide the wonderful provisions of salvation, and the riches of grace in Christ Jesus. With the continuance of the divine blessing and the liberality of the Church at home, we hope to take our full share in establishing the Redeemer's kingdom in the land of Sinim.

STATISTICS OF THE NORTH CHINA METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION, 1879.

STATIONS AND CIRCUITS.	Missionaries.		Assistant Missionaries.		Missionaries of W. F. M. S.		Preachers on Trial.		Exhorters.		Total Foreign and Native Agents.		Ch. Members.			Baptisms.			Day-Schools.				Mission Property.				Property W. F. M. S.		Missionary Collections.
	Missionaries.	Total.	Missionaries.	Total.	Missionaries of W. F. M. S.	Total.	Preachers on Trial.	Exhorters.	Total Foreign and Native Agents.	Ch. Members.		Baptisms.		Day-Schools.				Mission Property.				Property W. F. M. S.							
										In Full Connection.	On Probation.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Deaths.	Expelled or Discontinued.	Total Members, Probationers, and Baptized Children.	Girls' Boarding School of W. F. M. S.	Day-Schools for Boys.	Total Number of Pupils.	Sabbath-Schools.	Sabbath-School Scholars.	Number Chapels.	Probable Value.	Parsonages and Compound.	Probable Value.	School Building and Home.		Hospital and Home.	Probable Value.
Peking, (Tartar city)	2	8	3	1	1	..	2	..	7	33	1	1	89	1	80	2	\$4,500	8	\$12,000	\$4,800	\$5,500	\$24 08							
Peking, (Chinese city)....	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	2	15	..	..	1	15	1	23	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	12 83
Tientsin	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	24	..	1	13	1	25	1	Rented	1	\$7,450	..	..	14 50					
Tan-hua Chou.....	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	"	..	..	..	..	..		
Tsang Chou	1	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	"	..	..	..	..	..		
Nan-kung.....	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	"	..	..	..	..	..		
Tai-an.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	"	..	..	..	..	..		
Total.....	5	5	3	8	1	52	3	14	237	1	3	67	3	193	8	\$8,500	4	\$19,450	\$4,800	\$7,500	\$50 41								
1878.....	5	5	2	6	8	7	34	7	8	205	1	8	72	8	135	8	\$6,500	4	\$19,450	\$4,500	\$5,000	61 53							
Increase .....	..	..	1	2	2	13	..	11	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COMBINED STATISTICS OF THE MISSIONS IN CHINA.

NOTE.—The want of uniformity in the statistics render a perfect combined statement impossible, though it is very desirable. We present this as a first attempt, and hope to improve upon it next year.

	Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Missionaries W. F. M. Z.	Native Preachers.	Chapel Keepers.	Day-School Teachers.	Day-School W. F. M. S.	Bible Women.	Full Members.	Probationers.	Baptized Children.	Baptized Adults.	Pupils in Day-Schools.	Pupils in W. F. M. S.	CHURCH PROPERTY.				Sunday-Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Sunday-Scholars.
															Chapels.	Value.	Parsonages.	Value.			
Foochow.	5	5	4	74	..*	..*	22	11	1,384	647	66	138	..*	290	47	\$11,737	11	\$1,614	50	..*	689
Central China.	4	2	4	4	2	2	3	1	49	44	10	..*	38	52	4	5,600	3	12,000	..*	..*	90
North China.	5	5	3	8	..*	..*	..*	..*	126	120	2	50	..*	..*	8	6,500	4	19,450	3	..*	128
Total.	14	12	11	86	2	■	25	12	1,559	811	78	188	38	342	59	\$23,837	18	\$33,064	53	..*	907

* Not reported.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Commenced in 1849.

BISHOP WILEY HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

THE session of the Germany and Switzerland Annual Conference began June 26th and closed July 2d. It was held in that old church, the mother of Methodism, in Bremen. When the first session was held there, in 1856, the Conference numbered but 9 members; now it has increased to 75, while the Church membership has increased from 529 to 11,320 in the same time.

Bishop Wiley presided.

Rev. Dr. John F. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, and formerly professor in Martin Mission Institute, was present, being a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, held this year at Basle, Switzerland, and made a missionary speech in the German language, greatly to the delight of all present.

Bishop Wiley preached in the morning. Dr. Sultzberger says: "The afternoon sermon was by Dr. Hurst, in the German language. On Monday was held our usual mission feast, which was very well attended. On this occasion the doctor gave us some very fine and encouraging illustrations of his own experience concerning the great province of the Evangel, that it shall be finally preached to all nations, and conquer the world."

Bishop Wiley says: "These Germans are very careful, systematic, thorough, and accurate in all they do. They have had a good year, but are chagrined that, for the first time in their history, they have a decrease of 30 in their membership. This is accounted for in many ways: Deaths, 152; large emigration of their members, 40 from one place alone; increased difficulties and opposition from the State preachers in some parts; and, I think, above all, for want of means to push and develop their work. They are doing all they can in the way

of self-support. For all church purposes their people contributed this year over \$53,000. Their chapel debts are quite an embarrassing fact among them."

The Rev. Dr. Ludwig Nippert, one of the first missionaries sent out to this country, was elected a delegate to the next General Conference, to be held in the United States.

Rev. John F. Goucher has greatly cheered and encouraged this work by a gift of \$5,000 to the Book Concern to liquidate its debt, hoping that it will be an inspiration sufficient to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the institution. He has also invested \$5,000 with the Missionary Society for the benefit of Martin Mission Institute, seventy-five per cent. of the income to be used for the aid of students, and twenty-five per cent. for additions to the library. Great help and encouragement will be afforded by this donation.

With these general observations we present the reports of the districts * :

BERLIN DISTRICT, J. BRUNS, P. E.

The past year was not as successful for the Berlin District as we anticipated at the beginning. The brethren stood faithful to their work, but had to contend with great difficulties. Prejudice is still a great power, by which many are kept aloof from us. In addition to this we are looked upon as intruders by the preachers of the State Church, and all possible means are employed to hinder our entrance, especially in Saxony, where the Government has already greatly limited our operations. On the district 139 have joined on probation and 28 with letters, and yet we are obliged to report a decrease of 43 members. Among the 210 decrease, 18 have died, 54 removed with certificate, 18 without certificate, 46 were expelled, and 74 probationers dismissed. We have on the district 957 members and 389 probationers; total, 1,346; also 26 Sunday-schools and 1,120 scholars.

Notwithstanding the financial distress we succeeded in raising 713 marks in advance of the previous year. In the statistics of last year were several errors which have been corrected, in all, 17,408 marks. The great expectations with which we have to come before our people begin to react against us, for many do not unite with us, although converted under our administration. Many do not even come to our services, because other organizations, and especially the State Church, do not make such claims on them, and because in case of need they can get more help from them than we can afford to give them. Therefore

* Reports from Bremen and Oldenberg Districts not received.

we must acknowledge with more gratitude what our members contribute. It is an evidence of their attachment to the Church, and their self-denial for the cause of God, that they do what they can. Since Conference the work of God in all the appointments seems to be revived. The arrangement of the work remains the same, with the exception that one more assistant is employed. We now give a brief review of the several fields :

1. *Berlin and New Ruppin* is in my charge, with Brother Rohr as helper. Although there would be enough for us to do in Berlin, we have six other places to supply. New Ruppin ought to have its own preachers, if the work should not suffer in both places. The distance is too great and New Ruppin too important to be supplied in such an imperfect manner. Berlin itself is hard soil, on which the best efforts of our predecessors were unsuccessful. In comparison of former years the last years were the most prosperous. During the last year 14 have joined on probation, on the entire circuit 22, and since Conference again 9. It would be very desirable for Berlin if we had the means to preach from time to time in different places to attract the attention of the people. On the other hand, there are fine prospects for success.

2. *Colberg and Belgard*, in Pommern, is supplied by Brother B. Schroeder and A. Baer assistant. Here we have 13 appointments, 152 members, 4 Sunday-schools, 150 pupils. Although we had some conversions and additions, there is a decrease of 18 members. We were compelled to expel one of our assistants on account of immorality, and, joining the United Brethren in Christ, he took about 10 of his followers with him, and founded a new Society. Complaints made to their Missionary Secretary has not altered the state of things, although he visited the place and promised to settle the difficulty.

3. *Zwickau Circuit*, embracing Schwarzenberg and Schemnitz, is still in charge of A. Boedeger, who during Conference was reinforced by H. Kehl and H. Burkhard as helpers to supply 30 places. In the Kingdom of Saxony we have the best prospects at present, had we only more religious liberty. Last year 36 united with us ; since Conference again 40. In the vicinity of Schemnitz a new promising field has opened before us. We were invited to work there. A great desire is manifest for the truth as it is seldom found, yet, on the other hand, there is great opposition also. 40 joined on probation. Brother Berkhard has made Schemnitz his place of residence, and labors there with glorious success, notwithstanding great opposition. Since Conference 30 have manifested their willingness to unite with us. In Schwarzenberg, also, the meetings are well attended, but very few conversions occur. Here we need more efficient brethren. Zwickau and vicinity is a well-organized field, where able brethren assist the preacher. Brother Boedeger could not attend to his work as he wished on account of sore feet. On the entire circuit the prospects are good. We have 445 members, but no church property on the circuit, and we are obliged to pay 2,000 marks for different localities. In the entire country of Saxony we are permitted to receive in full membership those only who have severed their connection with the State

Church, and consequently our members stand with greater determination in the Church of their choice than in many other places.

4. *Planen* has since Conference received a new preacher in the person of E. Schmidt. In 8 preaching-places there are 178 members, 3 Sunday-schools, and 100 children. He is allowed to hold service in many places where his predecessor was forbidden to do so. Prospects good.

5. *Langenwetzendorf, Leutenberg, and Schleig*, is still in charge of Ch. Schwarz, C. Schaarschmidt and F. Reiher as assistants. They have 23 appointments, of which since Conference 4 were taken up, 324 members, 3 Sunday-schools, and 160 scholars. Schleig was newly supplied with an assistant, and seems to be a prospering field. In Leutenberg and vicinity the work goes but slowly. In Langenwetzendorf and surroundings we have faithful members, but many are very poor, being without employment.

6. *Waltendorf*, the cradle of Methodism in the whole county of Saxony, remains still in charge of Brother Schell. Brother Wunderlich, the old pioneer, still helps, working as much as his time and strength permit. The last few years we had but very little success on account of various difficulties which now seem to be overcome. New fields open before us, and the prospects are encouraging. There are 143 members, 10 appointments, 3 Sunday-schools, and 120 scholars. One inviting chapel.

FRANKFURT-AU-MAIN DISTRICT, H. NUELSEN, P.E.

The past year has been a time of industrious and faithful labor by our missionaries on this district. We have had times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord on almost every mission field. Nevertheless our increase of members has been small. Six of the twelve circuits of this district had an aggregate increase of 115. The other six a decrease of 95, making a net gain of 20 members. Although times are still very dull, the donations for the support of the work show a little better than last year. They amount to 30,932 marks, 242 marks more. The missions of the districts are as follows :

Frankfurt-au-Main, with 17 appointments, four more than last year. C. Gloetli has charge. Dr. L. Nippert and A. Sulzberger, Professors in Martin Mission Institute, and the students, are helping in traveling this extensive circuit. It has had a prosperous year, having had an increase of 50 members, and raising 400 marks above the amount of last year; but after all failed by 1,400 marks to pay the interest of the church debt. The cause of this has been the falling off of house rent of that part of the Frankfurt property which is to be let.

The Martin Mission Institute has at present twelve students, and is doing well, as usual.

Dillenburg. J. Wettstein, missionary. Has 10 appointments, 2 more than last year. The work is going on at a slow rate. Our members are doing well in raising money, but they have still a debt of 5,700 marks on their chapel. Membership amounts to 58 persons.

Cassel, with 9 appointments. H. Schilpp, the preacher last year, broke down in health, and his place was supplied by Brother J. Vogel. In June last Brother L. Soffner was sent to this place by the Bishop. But he located, and a third change had to be made. Brother J. Wuhrmann now has the charge. The mission seems to prosper after all this. We have a membership of 45 here. Gottingen, known by its university, is one of the appointments. We need church buildings at Cassel and Gottingen, as there is great difficulty in obtaining suitable places of worship at these cities.

Rheinpreussen has 21 appointments, 6 more than the year previous. It extends about 60 miles in circumference, and has mostly to be traveled on foot. We had a prosperous year. Membership, 143. L. Wise and B. Botzinger are the missionaries. A fine chapel has lately been built at Mandel, one of the appointments of this circuit. The lot was presented, and the cost amounted to 6,000 marks. Half of this sum has been raised by collection on the circuit, and the rest is secured by a will of an aged person. I hope this circuit will be self-supporting by next year. The people are very much attached to Methodism, and are very liberal.

Speir has suffered a great deal during the last year. The person that had charge of the field has been expelled from the traveling connection. Brother Staiger, an able and approved laborer, has now charge, and is doing very well under the circumstances.

Pirmasens and Kaiserslautern, two charges formerly, have, since Conference, been united in one. It was done on account of saving men and means. But I doubt whether it works well. Brother P. Pritzlaff, the preacher in charge, has not much of local assistance. The circuit does well under the circumstances. Financially this field bears the crown. But we have to divide next Conference again, and both fields will support their own preachers. Membership, 146.

Carlsruhe, the capital of the Duchy of Baden, has 5 appointments in its vicinity, and supports a single man, and raises \$40 for the salary of the presiding elder. Brother J. Haerle has the charge. Membership, 167. An interesting revival is going on at present. May the good Lord continue to bless us! We greatly need a church building here, as suitable localities are not to be had. The present place of worship is not respectable at all.

Pforzheim, Freudenstadt, and Strassburg are prosperous, but without increase of membership. The missionaries on this field do their duty, and are trying hard to have good Methodist revivals this winter.

Lahr is a station with 35 members. Brother E. Pucklitsch has been stationed here on account of tender health. This place is doing well. It has raised for different purposes 1,376 marks, nearly forty marks per member. A chapel debt of 9,000 marks is on their shoulders. A good many efforts have been made in the vicinity of Lahr to get appointments, but on account of the want of interest for the preaching of the Gospel, we have not succeeded yet with the people.

Our people are very much attached to our Church. More than three

fourths are attending their classes regularly, and doing their utmost for the support of the Church cause. I really believe if we had not the heavy church debts upon our shoulders, and were provided with plain but decent chapels where we need them now, the support of our ministers would be sure, at least in Switzerland, and all through South Germany; that is to say, three fourths of our work in the German and Swiss Conference would be self-supporting, and the chapels we would need for the future could be erected without any burden to the work.

The missionaries on the district, 17 in number, are all diligently at work, and seem all to enjoy good health.

We look to the Lord, "whose we are and whom we serve," to make us more fit for this great work here. May he pour upon us the Holy Spirit, and enable us to do his whole will!

Let the dear Mother Church in America further remember us with its fostering care.

WURTEMBERG DISTRICT, F. CRAMER, P. E.

Wurtemberg is generally considered one of the more favored States of Germany, especially in its religious aspects. It is true that vulgar infidelity has not made such progress here as in our neighbor State, the Grand Duchy of Baden. Nevertheless is our work here a very difficult one. In no State in the bounds of our Conference is our work considered so much an intrusion as here. The ministers of the State Church seem to be blind to the low state of piety among the masses, and feel as if we were not needed here. They don't seem to see that the statistics show that nowhere the beer and wine shops have so much increased as in this State, and that their immoral tendencies give the courts much trouble. These and similar things the pastors notice without alarm, but the coming of the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church is such a terrible wrong in their eyes that they even were displeased with the Evangelical Alliance, because the Methodist Church takes such a prominent part in the Alliance, and they even went in their first folly so far as to make the proposition to the Committee of the Alliance, at Basle, to use their influence that the Methodists should give up their labors in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. In this same spirit they (the State preachers) work at home. From the pulpit, through the periodicals, and by means of tracts, they attack us, and if we defend ourselves, the newspapers either ignore it or garble our statements. If we have succeeded in establishing a good Sunday-school, teachers of the parochial schools and the ministers scatter the older scholars away from us by the threat that they will deny them confirmation if they continue with us. This can only be understood by those who realize with what high-churchly ideas the State Church tries to impress the people. In theory the sentence, "Out of the Church no salvation," is, indeed, not accepted in the dogmatic statements, but in fact they often make these claims. It occurred, for instance, in Oldenburg, where one of our brethren severed himself from the State

Church, that the preacher told him that he was on the way to commit the sin against the Holy Ghost.

We are not discouraged. The Lord continues to be with us; sinners are converted to God by our labors and join our Church, and as long as we have this seal of our acceptance from God we continue cheerfully in our work. These things lead us to much prayer. We pray; O Lord, help us that we may not only form Societies, but help us to spread scriptural Christianity over these lands.

To meet all our expenses was very hard during last year, and this year things are still worse, because crops of wine and cereals have been a failure. The increase of \$1,000 for missionary work, and the appropriation of \$3,000 toward chapel debts, was, therefore, most welcome, and we are very grateful to the Missionary Society.

Of individual circuits I will only say that we have enlarged our chapel in Beilstein, and in Oehringen all our members without exception have severed their connection with the State Church. This is one of the fruits of the persecution they had to suffer from the consistory of the Established Church. Leonberg we severed from Heimsheim, and was formed into a separate circuit. The missionaries are all hard at work and full of hope in their winter campaign.

SCHWEITZ DISTRICT, CLEMENT ACHARD, P. E.

I FEEL it my duty to give to the Missionary Board an account of our work here in Switzerland. With pleasure I would do it oftener, if, by the Babel confusion of languages, so great hinderances were not put in my way. Now I do it as well as I can.

Our work has been during the passing year most encouraging to us. Its outward development is prospering. We tried on every circuit, with more or less success, to enlarge our limits or spheres of action. In spite of the many losses which we suffered through the departure of members this year, we have every-where on this district, on one circuit excepted, an increase of members. In different places we had revivals; however, the year characterizes itself especially by a more quiet influence of the Spirit. The brethren did their work faithfully, and the Lord gave blessing to it. To our regret some of them are losing their health by so much work. We took up eighteen new stations (preaching places) on the district, and our membership has made an addition of 213 persons.

Our Sunday-schools also are prospering. This part of the work is very hopeful to us.

Notwithstanding this, the passing year was in many respects a year of outward trouble and strife, especially for our poor people. The dullness of business on one side, and the entire failure of the harvests on the other, have brought great anxiety among them. By so much more we feel thankful that our statistics show on all our circuits an increase of the collections. Our members have done wonderfully at several places; and while some, on account of their small income, could not satisfy their hun-

ger, they declared that the Lord's work should not therefore suffer. It is very remarkable that while all other societies are complaining about deficits, we Methodists have the gratification to record a considerable surplus. Our collections have an increase of 11,370 marks. Our whole income was 101,190 marks. This is the more to be acknowledged, as during this year we were not enriched by legacies or large donations. The average contribution of each member is 24 marks and 50 pfennig.

These favorable results do not result from a larger capacity of our congregations, but, on the one hand, to a well-regulated financial system, to the perfection of which we constantly aim at; on the other hand, to the healthy development of their spiritual life. For this is incontestable, the circumstances of our people have this year become worse through the hard times.

Now we are anxious to go on and to extend our good work more and more for the benefit of our countrymen. But for that purpose we need more men and especially more money. There is no doubt that we must fear not only stagnation, but also to see a reaction, if we are not sustained by our Mother Church in America; for the bow is already overbent; it is not possible to strain it more without danger.

We are glad and thankful to see that the Missionary Committee has appropriated something more to help our Conference. I can assure you that this money is well appropriated. I feel it my duty to impress upon you that our work is still a mission work, and that our congregations are not yet capable to bear the proportional augmentation of the expenses which are occasioned by the continued extension of the limits of our Conference.

Allow me to take notice of one occurrence. Our Brother Hausser, preacher in charge in Zurich, almost lost his life by a heavy fall. But our Lord in his great mercy spared him, as we cannot doubt, in answer to the earnest prayer of the whole Conference. He is convalescent, although he will not be able to take up his work before spring.

STATISTICS OF GERMANY AND

DISTRICTS AND CIRCUITS.	MEMBERSHIP.					CHURCH PROPERTY.					AMOUNTS.				
	Members.	Probationers.	Full Con'tn.		Baptisms.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Parsonages.	Local Churches.	Rents.	Interest on Chapel Debts.	Church Extension Society.	Paid out by Stewards.	District Expenses.	
			On Trial.	Local P's.											
<i>Bremen District.</i>															
Bremen, Vegesack, and Hanover	123	10	3	1	3	2	78,000	2	10	...	862	3	1,109	68	
Bremerhaven.....	67	14	1	1	5	1	51,000	1	72	...	...	3	268	37
Hamburg, Kiel and Lubeck.....	61	24	1	2	11	..	...	...	345	489	...	2	443	38
Flensburg.....	47	11	1	..	5	..	...	...	12	285	...	3	313	28
Delmenhorst and Neerstedt.....	161	27	1	2	6	2	13,500	2	100	...	282	10	352	70	
Bielefeld and Osnabrueck.....	73	27	1	1	4	1	4,100	1	1,985	180	...	6	235	44	
<i>Oldenburg District.</i>															
Oldenburg.....	136	7	1	1	7	2	25,500	1	41	...	94	7	622	44	
Edewecht.....	87	9	1	..	3	2	8,100	1	...	30	77	10	252	97	
Rhauderfehn.....	36	13	1	..	4	1	9,000	1	...	...	155	4	180	13
Neuschoo and Sud Arle.....	182	4	1	..	9	2	13,000	..	...	...	...	5	494	75
Esens, Dornum & Accumersiel.....	108	17	1	..	3	3	20,600	2	...	30	241	3	340	39	
Aurich and Emden.....	45	15	1	1	3	2	20,100	1	411	...	103	3	429	17	
<i>Berlin District.</i>															
Berlin and New Ruppın.....	75	29	1	1	2	1	138,000	1	...	330	...	11	601	58	
Colberg and Belgard.....	143	9	1	..	5	1	19,500	1	21	404	374	4	545	62	
Zwickau and Schwarzenberg.....	232	213	2	1	11	..	...	...	20	1,974	...	10	1,065	152
Planen.....	104	74	1	3	8	1	16,400	1	125	384	789	10	630	70	
Langenwezendorf, Leutenberg.....	294	30	1	1	8	2	14,350	2	243	100	116	8	621	85	
Waltersdorf.....	109	34	1	2	2	1	15,140	..	151	274	51	3	147	52	
<i>Frankfurt-au-Main District.</i>															
Frankfurt-au-Main, etc.....	252	50	3	5	7	3	350,000	1	...	1,580	150	8	928	119	
Dillenburg.....	52	6	1	..	1	1	10,800	1	...	...	270	3	369	34
Cassel and Göttingen.....	35	10	1	..	3	1	...	...	...	518	...	4	210	20
Rheinpreussen.....	108	35	1	1	6	1	4,700	1	1,033	295	85	6	894	64	
Speyer.....	69	33	1	1	4	..	...	...	19	492	...	8	410	73
Kaiserslautern and Rheinfessen.....	42	9	1	1	3	1	...	...	5	380	...	11	367	32
Pirmasens.....	86	9	1	1	3	1	30,000	1	500	190	610	10	535	46	
Carlsruhe and Hockenheim.....	113	44	1	..	3	1	...	...	...	575	...	15	359	52
Pforzheim.....	261	20	1	2	12	1	28,000	1	105	84	766	4	925	141	
Lahr.....	29	7	1	..	1	1	11,000	1	234	70	400	10	373	..	
Strassburg and Bischweiler.....	118	32	1	..	10	2	9,440	1	420	1,200	402	15	896	80	
Freudenstadt.....	95	15	1	..	4	1	24,700	1	40	...	1,000	10	515	54	
<i>Wurtemberg District.</i>															
Ludwigsburg.....	166	64	1	3	3	1	29,000	1	...	40	...	10	855	132	
Stuttgart and Pfenningen.....	123	34	1	1	3	1	...	...	31	787	...	12	491	61
Bietigheim.....	100	21	1	1	3	1	11,000	1	...	...	800	6	236	42
Heilbronn, Weinsberg, etc.....	360	46	1	7	9	2	82,000	1	...	285	2,037	27	1,613	219	
Sinsheim.....	22	13	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	169	...	1	60	10
Oehringen.....	109	45	1	1	7	1	22,000	1	962	17	389	10	499	60	
Nuremberg and Anspach.....	12	9	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	430	...	1	280	4
Marbach and Wınzerhausen.....	304	92	1	3	11	2	14,800	1	315	82	151	14	504	137	
Beilstein and Hapfenbach.....	170	15	1	1	8	2	10,800	1	919	...	115	15	173	58	
Vaihingen.....	161	25	1	1	4	1	8,630	1	...	...	235	12	401	67
Knittlingen.....	91	30	1	1	1	1	20,150	1	...	...	752	5	380	32
Calw.....	200	20	1	1	4	1	22,200	1	...	24	627	3	1,033	89	
Heimsheim and Leonberg.....	171	41	1	1	2	2	23,000	1	254	54	666	20	484	87	
Herrenberg.....	157	4	1	1	4	1	16,000	1	689	77	470	6	133	81	
Nagold.....	107	23	1	1	4	3	14,000	1	656	...	557	10	64	50	
Ebingen, Balingen and Rosenfeld.....	91	21	1	3	2	1	8,500	1	204	181	220	10	813	77	
<i>Schweitz District.</i>															
Zurich.....	515	81	1	1	15	1	93,600	1	400	1,040	2,640	49	2,065	312	
Aafftern.....	127	15	1	1	2	1	21,000	1	593	236	463	10	294	56	
Bulach.....	150	25	1	1	10	1	15,000	1	80	164	310	4	304	93	
Uster.....	266	40	1	1	8	1	13,300	..	120	532	252	32	842	142	
Winterthur, Constanx, Frauenfeld.....	267	73	1	1	14	2	53,238	1	1,827	290	1,561	8	1,330	162	
Horgen.....	340	25	1	1	6	1	56,000	1	637	440	1,327	12	712	139	
Thalweil and Adlisweil.....	203	31	1	1	5	2	37,000	..	545	330	1,033	20	1,565	112	
Schaffhausen, Hallau, etc.....	303	86	1	1	10	2	40,000	1	651	344	1,685	24	1,261	190	
St. Gallen.....	189	41	1	1	4	1	75,000	1	1,862	376	2,441	3	1,233	119	
Nieder and Uzwy.....	35	19	1	1	7	..	...	...	...	960	...	24	548	..
Rheineck and Chur.....	212	32	1	1	1	1	25,200	1	260	240	864	20	1,044	115	
Lenzburg and Aaran.....	143	43	1	1	1	1	36,500	1	...	20	1,024	5	654	91	
Basle and Liestal.....	468	95	1	2	11	2	76,500	1	1,392	619	1,501	52	4,863	290	
Bern.....	102	31	1	1	3	..	...	...	220	2,186	...	12	725	60
Biel, La Chaux de Fonds & Lyss.....	226	100	1	2	3	1	48,000	1	800	1,440	1,272	16	2,040	164	
Lausanne and Geneva.....	106	35	1	1	3	..	...	...	153	1,405	...	5	1,278	73
Preachers' Missionary Society.....
Periodicals sent by mail.....
Total.....	9,324	2,112	62	13	50	323	71	1,786,848	48	19,403	22,692	29,639	669	44,282	5,018
Last year.....	9,083	2,237	65	6	48	312	71	1,794,708	50	20,705	20,012	30,102	767	45,005	3,606
Increase.....	141	7	2	11	..	7,860	2	1,302	2,680	403	105	728	1,412
Decrease.....	..	125	3

The financial reports are

SWITZERLAND TO JUNE 26, 1879.

COLLECTED.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

Preachers' Salary.	Preachers' Seminary.	Preachers' Aid Society.	Traveling Expenses.	Conf. Expenses.	Poor.	Reverent Purposes.	Sunday-School Expenses.	Missionary Society.	Tract Society.	Bible Society.	S. S. Union.	Aggregate Contributions of the several Districts.	Schools.	Officers.	Scholars.	Scholars in Infant Classes.	Conversions.	Vols. in Library.	Children's Friend S. S. Paper.
Marks.	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	M's k's	Marks.	Schools.	Officers.	Scholars.	Scholars in Infant Classes.	Conversions.	Vols. in Library.	Children's Friend S. S. Paper.
667	53	12	10	...	33	62	325	123	12	5	2	2,500	6	23	332	70	...	109	140
720	30	15	15	12	18	25	129	30	20	3	3	2,262	3	10	190	60	1	100	72
296	25	20	22	12	7	11	60	30	40	2	2	1,849	2	10	80	35	...	85	105
281	43	20	24	12	25	9	100	37	3	3	1	1,198	2	8	90	30	...	65	80
1,010	38	20	32	12	25	95	160	34	12	2	2	2,257	9	26	250	...	9	104	104
520	12	12	39	21	19	5	51	45	2	...	1	3,180	5	6	70	35	...	55	65
983	39	15	20	12	25	62	143	43	10	2	2	2,164	2	20	120	25	...	50	85
479	30	30	24	12	15	10	102	30	10	2	2	1,144	2	13	146	46	...	30	50
873	10	4	8	12	...	...	18	25	4	2	2	790	2	2	36	...	...	10	16
888	87	11	40	12	24	...	49	16	13	2	2	1,719	2	14	110	40	...	73	73
810	20	15	15	12	3	...	70	20	7	2	2	1,152	2	13	110	40	...	80	66
186	34	11	20	12	25	...	15	26	3	4	2	1,279	1	3	90	10	...	38	46
791	130	60	65	18	29	19	215	170	28	5	4	2,534	4	19	250	80	...	150	115
618	40	25	36	12	14	...	110	50	22	4	5	2,344	4	16	150	60	...	100	106
1,364	175	35	72	18	54	3	206	210	28	5	5	3,391	7	36	340	180	2	70	371
968	50	20	25	12	19	...	46	50	6	3	3	3,270	3	18	100	40	...	40	109
699	50	24	58	18	23	...	120	90	27	3	3	2,285	5	16	160	70	...	100	94
666	40	18	30	12	12	53	42	55	4	2	2	1,614	3	11	120	30	...	136	44
1,000	346	50	58	12	183	21	217	170	79	7	5	4,933	14	36	370	200	...	300	183
777	77	14	29	12	23	4	42	19	8	2	1	1,644	1	8	40	18	...	40	51
83	39	10	15	15	31	1	87	10	4	3	2	1,052	5	15	125	25	...	39	55
444	150	42	47	12	...	37	65	66	35	9	3	3,287	11	23	230	170	6	80	114
126	24	22	20	12	10	12	105	21	15	4	3	1,368	3	6	120	44	...	60	32
420	15	7	34	...	3	...	64	25	8	2	4	1,368	4	8	150	40	...	56	27
840	30	32	33	12	...	...	150	40	6	5	5	3,032	3	15	100	55	...	30	135
831	40	15	40	12	159	354	203	50	5	5	5	2,740	2	14	221	60	...	84	137
945	30	10	22	12	30	...	219	40	81	1	1	3,344	6	30	330	140	...	220	215
149	44	15	22	12	7	...	23	10	2	2	5	1,376	2	2	40	30	...	...	44
437	150	40	60	12	37	122	155	95	25	5	5	2,656	6	30	260	100	...	260	223
168	30	12	60	12	23	...	118	50	5	3	2	2,102	6	13	250	80	...	75	171
1,477	56	14	49	12	52	...	139	115	61	8	3	3,023	4	14	225	40	...	100	140
692	82	21	45	12	65	114	326	100	52	5	5	2,901	5	26	400	200	...	140	250
500	46	14	40	12	31	77	97	50	21	2	2	1,496	5	11	240	140	...	130	153
2,447	91	35	60	12	170	90	280	260	104	5	5	7,747	14	47	550	175	...	180	405
292	40	2	5	...	20	...	33	10	11	1	1	655	6	6	300	150	...	42	33
345	53	15	30	12	16	71	66	55	17	3	3	2,008	4	12	175	75	...	183	116
115	10	6	20	12	7	...	96	9	1	1	1	933	1	4	40	15	...	24	24
1,525	50	30	50	12	39	73	240	116	41	3	3	8,345	13	35	600	200	...	160	260
791	48	15	49	12	22	8	71	6	5	4	1	2,339	6	12	135	55	...	50	58
944	35	35	46	12	22	59	140	50	5	1	1	2,065	7	14	350	150	...	200	106
40	14	8	35	12	19	...	41	28	6	3	2	1,377	5	15	120	60	...	73	77
750	22	8	40	12	71	184	122	16	13	9	...	3,023	3	11	160	80	...	1	80
770	100	30	40	12	26	213	170	80	45	4	2	8,057	14	27	600	350	2	170	210
875	569	20	40	12	26	37	59	80	8	2	2	3,109	4	12	80	37	...	150	124
791	25	10	40	12	23	...	30	30	25	3	1	2,404	5	15	120	60	...	90	51
950	57	15	40	12	29	95	135	50	25	2	2	2,917	3	17	160	55	...	419	184
3,444	705	170	120	12	194	238	1,940	460	53	20	4	13,865	10	116	1,425	403	12	575	598
479	228	24	46	12	39	4	450	84	21	4	8	3,609	12	37	552	280	...	170	291
1,055	40	14	41	12	32	8	353	100	22	2	...	2,564	7	33	301	123	2	108	168
1,102	106	35	32	12	156	12	640	222	50	6	6	4,287	16	53	880	330	...	600	353
916	95	45	68	12	98	25	504	139	43	4	4	7,131	11	50	633	154	2	250	176
1,260	307	50	45	12	70	113	500	161	36	4	4	5,832	8	34	438	145	...	164	175
1,032	170	25	60	12	61	8	640	119	10	8	8	5,758	5	47	505	254	...	270	140
1,778	272	60	55	12	147	58	738	200	5	4	4	7,488	9	76	760	57	...	573	455
89	166	41	40	12	102	64	315	112	18	4	4	7,001	4	25	350	...	...	204	205
1,600	100	48	80	12	92	148	40	120	12	12	12	3,808	1	3	70	...	...	10	263
1,729	148	40	60	12	144	16	400	108	60	4	4	5,208	17	35	330	130	...	120	147
105	44	30	50	12	80	...	320	100	110	24	20	2,584	10	31	680	415	...	120	147
1,938	456	160	100	12	210	230	1,154	328	110	24	20	13,350	9	104	1,071	428	15	449	901
104	80	40	68	12	30	80	339	52	8	4	4	4,035	2	20	180	60	...	180	115
2,624	176	65	88	12	260	...	400	184	6	4	5	9,539	7	42	518	172	...	100	385
1,510	135	52	40	12	23	107	118	54	20	5	5	4,795	1	7	75	25	...	50	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
52,811	6,343	1,813	2,485	714	3,271	3,059	14,120	5,625	1,432	273	220	214,044	360	1,440	17,353	6,717	55	8,883	10,630
45,437	7,404	2,516	1,948	720	3,624	3,357	12,848	6,120	1,389	270	190	206,006	338	1,280	16,476	6,151	70	8,192	10,601
7,374	...	...	537	...	...	...	1,272	...	93	3	30	8,038	23	80	1,477	566	...	691	29
...	1,059	703	...	6	853	298	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Marks, worth \$0 23.8.

SCANDINAVIA.

Commenced in 1854.

BISHOP WILEY HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

SCANDINAVIA was the ancient name given to the lands now known as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, and was adopted as the general name of our missions to these lands. Indeed, our work to the people of these lands was so commingled as to be undistinguished by the nationalities. As the work has advanced it has become separated into three parts—Norway and Sweden are Conferences, and Denmark a distinct mission under its own superintendent. The state of each will be shown in the following :

I.

NORWAY.

The Norway Conference was held at Stavanger, July 24-28, 1879, Hans P. Bergh, secretary, Bishop Wiley presiding. Six were admitted on trial, and four into full connection. S. A. Stensen, long a faithful laborer, had gone to his reward on the 2d of August, 1878. "He died in peace, and his memory is blessed;" so say his brethren in the minutes. Bishop Wiley says of the Conference: "It was a profitable session—pronounced by them the best they have ever had. All things are moving beautifully in Norway. There has not been much growth this year, but good progress in spirituality and discipline. The country has been suffering from 'hard times,' and there has been some falling off, in consequence, in self-support. There is an opening for a large amount of work in Norway, if they had the means with which to enter new places. They received six fine-looking, promising young men on trial. Brother Hansen was elected to General Conference. The character of all the preachers is good, and they are true

and loyal and thorough Methodists, full of enthusiasm and zeal. I find a very excellent type of Methodism in Norway. It reminded me of the Methodism of forty years ago in America."

Rev. M. Hansen, formerly superintendent of the mission in Norway, and delegate elect to the next General Conference, says: "I am now, August 18, home from the Annual Conference, and our dear Bishop Wiley has left us for Germany and America. We had a blessed conference time under the kind and wise leading of our good Bishop. All the brethren thought that the last Conference was the best of all. There was only one sorrow, that being on account of the difficulties in our Societies, owing to the financial distress in our country."

There are but two districts in this Conference, Christiana and Porsgrund. The report of the presiding elder of each of the districts is inserted, as the best exhibition of the work that we could present.

CHRISTIANA DISTRICT, M. HANSEN, P. E.

Under the grace and blessing of God a year of our working-time in the Lord's vineyard has again elapsed. In several respects it has been a year of trials, and to many of our members it has been a year of distress and tribulation. It is difficult to give a true account of the trouble with which our mission-work had to struggle during the conference year. The state of financial affairs has been quite depressing. Several of our Societies are in considerable debt on their chapels, and sometimes they have not known where to get the means for the necessary payments for interest of their debts. Our collections for benevolent purposes have consequently been greatly restricted. Up to this time it has been possible for us, however, to keep our chapels and to do something for the cause of God in other respects.

The reason of our pecuniary troubles has been the general suspension of business every-where in the country, on account of which the wages have been considerably reduced, and several of our members been without work and without bread. With regard to Church matters there has been a disorganizing tendency among our people, caused by persons who seem to wish to elevate themselves above the ordinances of the Lord and all other authority. Under the influence of this commotion the people have been running here and there, forgetting the one thing needful, so that many who ran well have stopped, and several who began in the Spirit have finished in the flesh.

On account of these and other circumstances a few have in some

places left our Church and attached themselves to other societies or organized a new one. The dark clouds that thus during the year have been threatening us, have, however, had some good effect, because they have reminded us that our help is in the Lord, and that we without him can do nothing at all. It has led us to search ourselves and try to find out if our weapons are of God. The storm that would separate us has driven us to greater watchfulness, to more prayer and more work, both for our own salvation and for that of others. It has taught the faithful that it is quite necessary to stand firmly united in the spirit of Christian love and fellowship. Thus we have experienced the truth, that all things work together for good for those who truly love God.

The Sunday-school work has also been hindered and restrained in no small degree by the whirlwinds that have agitated our spiritual atmosphere. The fault may partly be with the parents, and perhaps with some of the teachers, but the chief cause is, doubtless, to be found in the selfishness, willfulness, and the perverted and distorted idea of liberty that appear at present to be prevailing.

However, in spite of these circumstances, by the grace of God and the efforts of our preachers souls have been won for Christ in many places. If some have been carried away, others have been added to our numbers, and in the storm many have taken firmer root and learned to love the Lord and the Church and its institutions more than ever. We have been glad to see evident proofs of Methodism being also in this country a work of God over which the gates of hell cannot prevail. Glory be to God, who gives us victory through Jesus Christ our Lord!

Looking forward hopefully, we rejoice in the assurance that the Lord is with us. We do not believe that the difficulties are entirely removed, or even that no greater hinderances may not come in our way; but we expect to conquer by Him who called us, and who has hitherto been our strength and fortress. If we are faithful, patient, and constant in the work of the Lord, the seed that has often been sown here with tears and under much fear and trembling will in a few years bear much fruit to the glory of God. Our eyes may not, however, see the day, when the mighty walls of prejudice shall fall into ruins. It is possible that we shall have finished our course before the coming of this golden harvest-time, but we know that the time will come when our dear Zion will stretch out its measuring-lines throughout the valleys of Norway, and people of all ranks and classes will gather around its altar to worship Immanuel, our Lord and God.

With regard to my dear brethren and fellow-workers in my district, I must testify that they have all, without exception, worked faithfully in the service of their Master with united Christian fellowship, as with one heart and one soul. The spirit of love and peace has prevailed among us. I look upon this as an especial blessing and grace from God under these dissolving and disorganizing agitations. I will not here mention one little exception, which has served more to show the true unity among our brethren and their love for the Church and its institu-

tions, than to disturb the brotherly love and peace between them. For all this we praise God, from whom comes every good and perfect gift. I think I can speak in the name of all our brethren when I say, We will live for God and strive to save our own souls. By the grace of God we will work in the name of Jesus for the salvation and true happiness of our fellow-men. We will gladly give to every child of God our brother-hand, but we will live in our Zion under the tried household of Methodism, and only feel ashamed that we are so unworthy followers of a Wesley, an Asbury, and a crowd of their fellow-workers and followers, who, in spite of opposition, contention, and persecution, succeeded in grafting Methodism as a living branch into the old olive-tree, so that it was made partaker of its root and fatness. We trust that this branch of the Church, even here in Norway, through the blessing of God, will continue to bear much fruit until the end of the world.

PORSGRUND DISTRICT, A. OLSEN, P. E.

Again the Lord has carried us through a Conference year, being a year of many changes, trials, and encouragements; and, therefore, with thanks to Almighty God for his wonderful help in every time of need, I forward this report of the cause of our missionary work in this district.

With regard to the pecuniary affairs, we have had no little difficulty to encounter this past year. Because of our people having been without work in many places, and of the general poverty of our country, great want of money has been felt, and, of course, the divers collections have been smaller. It has, therefore, been very difficult for the Societies to gather the money needed to keep the real estate and sustain the work. From the statistical report it may be seen that the gathered amounts are less this year than the former. But it should be remembered that Horten and Tonsberg, formerly belonging to this district, were at our Conference last year incorporated into Christiana District. This remark is also to be held in view when the decrease in members this year is considered. By the help of God, and by the united efforts and great sacrifice made by the preachers and members, we have, however, got through every trouble.

Upon the spiritual field we have met with much difficulty, too. A time of loosening and dangerous agitations is appearing through our country, the effects of which have been felt even among us, and this has, in part, at least, prevented many souls from uniting with our Societies. Yet, taken as a whole, I am able to say that the condition of our Societies is good.

Lærvig. J. Thorkildsen, preacher in charge. The spiritual condition in this Society is good. Peace and union are prevailing. Souls are converted, and Brother Thorkildsen labors with success. A heavy debt is resting on this Society, and the brethren have struggled hard to keep the Church property, and till now the Lord has been their helper.

Porsgrund. T. Olsen, preacher in charge. This Society has been in a very depressed condition, because of the great stagnation in business

which has been prevailing in this place. Brother Olsen, too, having been somewhat feeble in health, has not been able to labor with his usual energy; and this, taken in connection with the unfortunate pecuniary circumstances, has, no doubt, hindered the progress of the work. We have, however, many faithful friends here, and the spiritual condition in the Society is, according to circumstances, good.

Skien. C. P. Rund, preacher in charge. We have a good Society in this place. Brother Rund is a strong and faithful, good preacher, and he is much loved by the brethren in the Society. The effects of former unpleasant occurrences which happened in this place have almost disappeared, and the truth gets more and more entrance among the people. The Lord has blessed the labor with many souls' salvation. Thus we have the best prospects for the future.

Brevig. H. Ristvedt, preacher in charge. We have here a little Society in a very healthy condition. Heartily peace and union is prevailing, and the members are faithful to God and the cause. Brother Ristvedt works with success, and gets entrance among the people; souls have found peace with God through Christ. But the place being a small one, and the priests and people of the State Church being very partial, and exercising, too, much power, many are prevented from hearing the word of God among us and from uniting with us. Yet I have the hope that the truth will prevail over all opposition at last. This little Society has also suffered for want of money. Circumstances caused the brethren to buy a house they had sold, so that they now have two houses to pay for, but by their great efforts they are succeeding.

Kragero. A. Halversen, preacher in charge. The Lord has blessed this brother's labor to the quickening of the Society and to the salvation of sinners. Had we a more convenient and better-situated house of worship, the cause would, no doubt, get greater advancement. The brethren, also, have conceived this, and, therefore, they have secured a lot, but under such unfortunate circumstances that for the present they have not ventured to commence building. We hope for better times.

Arendal. B. Jorgensen, preacher in charge. His zealous and faithful service has been blessed indeed. Not a few souls have been converted during this year. Brother Jorgensen does much good by visiting from house to house and by spreading of books. The spiritual condition in the Society is very good. As the surrounding country is very populous, we have several preaching-places which are visited partly by Brother Jorgensen and partly by the exhorters, and they are encouraged by seeing fruits of their endeavors. Sunday-schools and women's societies are organized in several places, and the Lord gives them success.

Christiansand. H. Walle is stationed here. He has labored here since October last year. Ministers of the State Church began as soon as Brother Walle came to stir up opposition and warn the people against the false doctrine of Methodism, but, notwithstanding this, the Lord has blessed the preaching of his word; souls are saved, and several are seeking. A Sunday-school and a Pastor's Aid Society have been organ-

ized. I think Christiansand to be a prosperous field of labor, and that the work ought to be continued.

Sandnos. M. Olsen, preacher in charge. He has labored little more than a year in this place, and the work has been prospering. Souls are converted both at Sandnos and around in the neighboring country, which he diligently visits. Prejudices and dullness have been very great among the people in general, but yet Brother Olsen finds his way into many families where formerly the doors have been closed. Being a large field of labor, I think the work ought to be carried on at Sandnos, if means necessary may be had.

Stavanger. O. Olsen, preacher in charge. Here we have a hopeful field of labor and a solid and good Society. It is but little more than five years since the work was commenced in this place, and it has been carried on under such a powerful opposition as scarcely has found its equal in any other place in this country. In this comparatively short time, and under these circumstances, we have gathered not so little a Society, and many influential friends not yet members; besides this, we have a commodious church also, worth above \$6,000, on which \$4,000 is paid. Brother Olsen has been working here for three years, and the Lord has greatly blessed his endeavors. The opposition has now very much diminished—nay, even to a great deal it is broken—by the power of the divine truth. I trust the Lord will bless his work in this place still.

Bergen. L. Petersen is stationed here. This is entirely a new place of labors taken up. Brother Petersen was appointed to this place at our Annual Conference last year, but Brother T. Olsen, being sick, Petersen was sent to Porsgrund to help him. Because of this he could not begin his labors in Bergen before January this year. The short time he has been here the Lord has indeed blessed his labor; souls are converted and made happy in Jesus Christ. I hope I shall be able within a short time to organize a Society. A Sunday-school is organized and a women's society is at work to promote the cause. Brother Petersen has met with much opposition, but the Lord has given victory. Being a large town, Bergen, I think, may be considered a good field of labors, with every condition for the progress of our missionary cause, and, therefore, I believe that the work ought to be continued.

Lillesand. We have no stationed preacher in this place, but we have some friends here who wish very much to get one, and they are willing to the best of their ability to contribute to his support. They have hired a hall; and when Brother Jorgensen, Walle, or myself have visited them we have had the hall filled with attentive hearers. Had we the means needed, we would do well to take this place into our regular missionary work.

The Sunday-schools are taken care of in every place in the district, and the Lord blesses his work among the children also. Even in this branch of our labor we meet with opposition and troubles, but we trust that eternity will show great results of the Sunday-school work.

STATISTICS OF NORWAY.

CIRCUITS AND STATIONS.	Probationers.	Full Members.	Local Preachers.	Deaths.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Collected for Conference Claims.	Missionary Collections.	Sabbath-schools.	Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
<i>Christiana District.</i>											
Frederickstad.....	24	171	4	1		\$5,200	\$5 60	\$28 94	1	9	70
Sarpsborg.....	35	213	3	1		8,500	7 12	18 97	3	23	188
Frederickshal.....	49	339	4	2		10,000	4 48	130 66	3	30	201
Moss.....	11	111	1	2		5,000	...	2 22	1	8	45
Holland and Eidsberg.....	14	29	1	2		1,000	...	3 24	...	...	...
Odalen and Solor.....	18	68	1	2		2,000	1 40	8 76	1	2	6
Christiana: Loken.....	42	411	2	5		13,500	20 18	1 63	5	60	382
Kampen.....	21	85	2	1		6,000	4 97	18 21	1	25	167
Honefås.....	24	109	2	1		3,000	...	13 19	2	6	46
Kongsberg.....	19	137	2	1		3,000	14 00	30 27	2	15	85
Drammen.....	43	80	...	...		...	2 65	5 60	1	4	15
Horten.....	15	145	2	1		5,000	4 00	14 00	2	11	91
Tonsberg.....	15	20	1	...		...	...	4 50	1	3	20
<i>Porsgrund District.</i>											
Laurevig.....	30	123	1	1		6,160	10 57	20 72	2	12	185
Porsgrund.....	5	153	1	4		3,132	0 53	6 79	1	8	72
Skien.....	13	108	3	1		2,576	4 48	16 09	1	8	70
Brevig.....	3	41	1	2		2,240	2 44	4 48	3	6	50
Kragerø.....	8	61	2	1		990	8 68	12 00	1	6	74
Arendal.....	50	260	2	1		12,800	11 20	29 71	5	16	180
Christiansund.....	22	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	2	20
Sannaers.....	5	39	1	...		...	...	...	1	1	6
Stavanger.....	12	115	1	1		6,160	5 60	22 40	2	13	165
Bergen.....	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	9	59
Total.....	488	2,823	16	41	23	\$96,258	\$102 95	\$564 67	41	276	2,178
Last year.....	666	2,821	19	35	21	105,797	...	743 30	36	230	2,041
Increase.....	...	2	6	2	...	...	\$102 95	...	5	46	187
Decrease.....	178	...	3	...	...	\$9,539	...	178 63	...	...	...

II.

SWEDEN.

The Sweden Conference met at Stockholm, July 10, 1879, Bishop Wiley, presiding. It was a very pleasant session. All the brethren were present, and in good health and spirits. The Bishop says of the Conference: "They are very careful and thorough in their business, and warm and earnest in their religion. They have had a prosperous year notwithstanding their troubles." The troubles alluded to resulted in the dropping of two of their probationers who had been guilty of wrong-doing, and the expulsion from the Conference and Church of one who had long been its most honored member. The Bishop continues: "All is at peace now, and the pros-

pects are excellent for next year. They are advancing in self-support, and I put an additional assessment in this direction on most of the Churches for next year. They enlarged the work by about six new appointments and twenty new preaching places. They raised for the missionary cause 6,080 crowns, which, when we consider that two crowns are a day's wages for an ordinary mechanic, are equal to 3,000 days' work, or, by the American standard, equal to \$3,000 of giving. We received six on trial in the Conference. They are growing properly careful about the men they receive, and are increasing in strictness in their requirements, before passing the candidates through their classes. Of a class of five candidates, only two were admitted into full connection, one was dropped, and two were continued in their second year's studies. Of a class of seven, four were elected elders, and three were continued in their studies. The whole Conference presents the appearance of a body of clean, godly, zealous, and thoroughly Methodist men. Not one of them would hear a suggestion of an 'autonomy;' every man would cling to the connection with the 'mother Church.' If the supplies were cut off, they would still want to belong to the great M. E. Church. Our work in Sweden is among a good and interesting class of people, sober, industrious, home-like, mechanics and farmers. Our chapel was crowded and overflowing all day Sunday. The Conference made itself felt in the city. The Stockholm chapel is reported safe, and a very nice chapel it is, too, and most admirably located. Norrköping, Eskilstuna, Lerbeck, and Göteborg, are in much concern about their debts. There was an increase to the Conference of 619 Church members, 1,573 probationers, 1,143 Sunday-school scholars, and of 2,237 crowns collected for preachers' salaries. There was collected for missions, 6,080 crowns; for current expenses, 35,571 crowns; presiding elders' expenses, 1,596 crowns. The whole amount of collections during the year being equal to about \$25,000."

Our Training-school in Sweden is under the care of Rev. Gustavus Fredengren, and has been usually prosperous. Six

hours per day are occupied in "reading," that is, lecturing, and there have been eight pupils in the school during the year. Two closed their studies, one of them to take work in the Conference, but none of them obtained the certificate of graduation. The greatest need now is a "help fund" for poor students, and steps were taken by the Committee to secure some relief in this direction. The Conference also took action looking toward the preparation and adoption of an authorized hymn book for all Methodist Episcopal Swedish Churches in all lands. We hope this matter will be brought to the attention of the next General Conference, and perfected in due time.

Some points of Conference action will be of interest. The Conference adopted a temperance report, in which we find the following: "As all indulging in alcoholic drinking is sin, and as it is spreading more and more and is drawing down into utter perdition individuals, families, and whole nations—so do we propose: 1. That all lawful means be used by us to work with all power against the drinking. 2. That a sermon on abstinence and soberness be preached at least once each quarter of the year. 3. That we, in this work, take an absolute position against *all* using of alcoholic drinking, as drinks. 4. That we, in the Sunday-school, aim at the same point."

The voice of the Conference on the observance of the Sabbath was not less distinct and ringing. The report adopted says: "Forasmuch as the Holy Scripture commands that we should keep holy the Sabbath-day; and forasmuch as the observance of the Sabbath is one of the principal causes of success, both in spiritual and temporal things; and forasmuch as the profaning the day of the Lord still is a common sin among our Swedish people, destroying soul and body, in time and in eternity, we will make the following proposals: 1. That on the first Sunday of the New Year a sermon be preached in all our congregations on the observance of the Sabbath, and that the preachers impress this important matter by their own practice. 2. That the rules of the Discipline, on page 34, on the observance of the Sabbath, be kept

exactly. 3. That this chief commandment of the Lord be imprinted in the mind of all at home and in Sunday-school."

More detailed accounts of the condition of this mission are found in the reports of the three districts here appended.

STOCKHOLM DISTRICT, B. A. CARLSON, P E.

This year has been to many of us a most burdensome one; yet we have great reason to be thankful to God for his assistance and for our success. They who have followed with attention the work in Sweden from the beginning, and have witnessed all the dreadful storms that have gone over this little plantation, must wonder that our Church even exists in this country.

The many burdens and renderings that we have had to encounter have been very painful, but even this may be useful to us. We have at least learned something. I hope none of us will deny that we are poorly equipped. Our strength as an attacking force is small, but with the help of the Lord we will never abandon the hope of a glorious and complete victory. Our ability will, through the grace of God, increase. We have set our trust to the Lord, and we expect not only a speedy reinforcement, but a glorious consummation.

The religious condition on the Stockholm District is generally good. Yet we must confess that many are weak, and a great part of our people do not understand very much of our doctrine and Church government. But our people love our Church, and, according to their light, show their faith by their works.

The public and private services are regularly attended in every congregation, as far as I know, and I have during the time observed that the brethren who have laid the most stress upon class and prayer-meetings have had the greatest success.

In accordance with the statistical records received from my brethren, the Gospel has been preached on the various places to about 13,000 attentive hearers every Sunday.

Our Sunday-school work is prospering and promising. The rules of our Discipline respecting the education of the children have not been so very punctiliously observed as desirable. But I have good hope that this will soon be done. The children who during the year have been taught in religion are 2,387 in all, an increase of 330 children.

The Stockholm District presents 136 appointments, 20 Societies, 20 preachers in charge, 16 chapels with 5,975 sittings, 30 local preachers, 60 exhorters, 2,447 members in full connection, 1,072 probationers. Many of our members have during the year removed to America on account of the hard times, yet we have an increase of 589 persons.

The hard times which during the last years have burdened our country have been a great hinderance to our work. Although this and lack of earnings, the money collected amounted to 35,829 crowns 95 ore.

Many new working fields have been occupied during the year, and in consequence of this we need more preachers for the next year.

During the past year 2 chapels have been erected and dedicated. Most of our chapels have received the name of some certain person, by no means a wise thing.

During the year the following congregations have withdrawn from the State Church, and organized themselves as independent congregations. Upsala, Gefle, Lindesberg, Christinehamn, Atorp, Ransater, and Seffle.

During the past year I have held 2 preachers' meetings, 73 Quarterly Conferences, 108 celebrations of the Lord's Supper, preached 74 sermons, held 17 love-feasts, dedicated one chapel, and traveled about 1,132 Swedish miles, (7,471 English miles.) My traveling expenses during the year amount to 946 crowns 95 ore. For said purpose I have received from the congregations 608 crowns.

KARLSKRONA DISTRICT, J. P. LARSSON, P. E.

Karlskrona. God has in the course of the year blessed our work here. Our meetings have been well attended, and the blessed word of God has worked mightily, especially during the winter. From October until Christmas prolonged meetings have been held, attended every evening by as great a number of hearers as could find room in the chapel. Afterward we held a prayer-week of two months' duration. During this season occurred several awakenings. Many persons have been converted and some of them added to our Society. The finances are in very good condition. I do not precisely know whether the whole of the chapel debt is paid, but much has been done toward this during the year. The chapel needs to be repaired this summer; the cost probably will amount up to 200 or 300 crowns; nevertheless, the brethren have promised to contribute for the preacher's salary next year 500 crowns.

Johanneshus, a place situated two or three Swedish miles from Karlskrona, is frequently visited by preachers from that town. There is a small but good Society, and promising prospect for the future. In *Brastorp*, about three quarters of a mile from Johanneshus, also a little Society has been formed this year. In this place we hope soon to erect our own little chapel. The brethren there wish to get a preacher appointed for this place this summer, that would have charge of the Societies of Johanneshus, Brastorp, and Ronneby. They will give 175 crowns to the preacher's salary. Many other places in which we have small Societies are visited by preachers from Karlskrona. Brother C. A. Stenholm, stationed preacher in Karlskrona, has worked diligently and zealously during the whole year, and is beloved. The local preachers have also worked with success. In Karlskrona we have a growing Sunday-school, in which the children have collected about 753 crowns. Within the whole circuit are 7 schools, with 817 children. In total, 5,389 crowns were collected during the year. Increase in members, 210.

Kalmar. We have not enjoyed any remarkable success here. Our

handsome chapel is every Sunday filled with attentive hearers, who with joy accept the word, and the prospect is promising. The people seem to have good confidence in our working. Brother Cederberg has managed in a commendable manner, and is beloved. The financial condition is good. The chapel debt has during the year become considerably diminished. For that time 1,754⁹⁰/₁₀₀ crowns were contributed, praiseworthy, indeed, for a society of 176 members. The Sunday-school is promising, attended by 125 children.

Ryssby, situated about two miles from Kalmar, is visited by preachers from Kalmar. At present the prospects are fairer than last year. The Society will have a preacher of their own, and the members will give 100 crowns to his salary. A handsome chapel is erected. Nybro is another place, also under the ministerial charge of the preacher in Kalmar. A hard field. I hope, nevertheless, that our labors have not been spent in vain.

Lovers and Kristianopol. In these places we have not had any remarkable success for several years; the work has, on the contrary, gone back. Brother Holmgren, who during the last years has been stationed here, has without doubt done his utmost, but the post must be abandoned.

Karlshamn. God has in this town richly blessed our labors during the past Conference year. During the prayer-week, lengthened unto several weeks, a revival occurred, continuing for three months. The prayer-meetings held after the sermons were highly animated and cheerful; afflicted souls found peace; God's children were encouraged, and to the Society thirty-two members were added. One widow then converted gave 500 crowns. A yearly collection was raised amounting to 600 crowns. During the whole year 2,000 crowns were collected. A lot for building has been purchased, and the congregation intends to commence to build their own chapel as soon as possible, and hope that the chapel, when finished, will be without debt. We have here two Sunday-schools, attended by seventy diligent and attentive children. Not a few of them are converted, and these seem to aim to bring the others also over to the Lord's side. Once a week they meet in a prayer-meeting conducted by an elder brother. Brother Th. Larsson is fit for his place; he works diligently, and enjoys the confidence and love of all.

Eksjö. The prospects here are rather promising. The people, both in the town itself and the adjacent country, are very willing to listen to the word of God, and the members of this Society, many of whom are reckoned in the upper classes of society, are pious and devout. During the past year the work, however, has not been successful. We have 2 Sunday-schools, attended by 125 children, and the condition of these schools is very good. Brother Berglund is well accredited and in favor in the community.

Oskarshamn. Here our work has very much brightened during the year. For several years it has been under a cloud, but is now in favor with the people. The Lutheran Christians willingly open their large mission-

house to us, and our own place of worship, where 3,400 persons can find room, is always crowded with people. It appears now as if we were to rejoice at still greater success in the future. 652 $\frac{72}{100}$ crowns have been collected in the past year, which is not so little in this place and considering present hard times. We have here five preaching-places and two Sunday-schools. The latter are attended by ninety children. Brother P. Nilsson is well regarded by the people, and has worked with great efficiency.

Westervik. Here we have met with no success from the beginning of our mission until now, but during the past year we have been very prosperous, and the prospects have become more and more bright. The meetings, formerly attended by 45 or 50 hearers, are now attended by 500 or 600. Many have been saved, and the increase of our members is 38. Also here our work is well reputed. Though the members at the beginning of the year were few and poor, and though the times have been and still continue to be very hard, we have during the past year erected a fine and spacious chapel, and the condition of temporalities is in spite of that good. A sister wanting hands, and, more than that, very ill-favored by nature, and so poor that she cannot earn more than the income won by embroidering with help of her feet, has given a lot for building ground, and, moreover, a considerable sum of money. The condition of the Society and Sunday-school is very promising. Brother Englund has worked with courage and perseverance, and is beloved.

Linköping. Here the work has been declining. In Boxholm, an iron-work about three miles distant, the prospects are brighter. Many attend our meetings there, and though we also here have not had any increase in number, we hope that the word of God has not returned void. In Ledberg, another place also visited from Linköping, is also promising. The collection during the year has been 1,458 $\frac{48}{100}$ crowns, 100 crowns of which was for the salary for the preacher. There are two good Sunday-schools with thirty-five children. Brother Sandell enjoys a good reputation in his charge.

Norrköping. In this city we have had good success this year. In the beginning of the year a very handsome chapel was dedicated, holding about 800 or 900 persons. Here the times are harder than elsewhere. Norrköping is a manufacturing city, and many factories have been shut up, so that hundreds of laborers are in want of means; nevertheless, remarkable, 5,000 or 6,000 crowns were collected for God's cause during the year. Increase of members, 51; preaching places, 8; Sunday-school, 1, with 80 children. The condition of the latter is good. In Söderköping, a village one and a half miles from Norrköping, we have 26 members who desire their own preacher this summer, and are willing to contribute 100 crowns to his salary. Krokek, an iron-work about three miles from Norrköping, we have 38 members; these will also have a preacher of their own, and are willing to contribute 150 crowns to his salary. Here the prospects for success are bright. Brother Johansson is successful, as usual, and is beloved.

Waldemarsvik, is a hard and ungrateful field. No success, but rather the contrary, has attended our labors. Our little chapel at the Sunday services were filled with hearers that attentively listen to God's word, but they are few that will come over to the Lord's side. The condition of our little congregation is very good. One Sunday-school with 50 children. Brother Henriksson, who mourns over the stagnation here, hopes to win in another station.

Loftahammer is a station in the country about four miles from Westervik. Here God has been with us and blessed his cause with success. In Wraka, a preaching-place visited from Loftahammer, is a chapel under building which is to be dedicated soon after the Conference. The condition in this circuit is very good, and the prospects at present bright. Our meetings in these places are attended by many hearers who keep the word in their hearts. Increase of members, 38; 1,500 crowns collected during the year. The Sunday-school is attended by 40 children, and the children seem to love their school. Brother Roth is beloved and in favor.

Monsteras. The increase in number of members here is, indeed, but insignificant, but we have more hearers than before, and good hopes for the future. Our cause has under the past year gained considerable confidence. New doors are opened for us in many places, and a great many people come to listen to the Gospel of life. 880 $\frac{76}{100}$ crowns have in the past year been collected for the cause of God. We have 2 Sunday-schools attended by about 90 children. Not a few of the children are converted unto God. Brother Ljungren is diligent, zealous, and beloved.

Wisby is a good working field, and God has blessed the work. The chapel is always crowded with hearers, and during the winter it sometimes happened that many must return home from want of place. Some have been saved in the course of the year, but the increase of members amounts only to 15. 3,000 crowns were collected, including 200 crowns to the preacher's salary. The condition of the Society is good, our work is held in good esteem, and the prospects are promising. Three Sunday-schools are attended by 330 children; the condition of the schools is very good—the children like their school, and many are sorry when hindered from going there. In Trakurnla, one of the preaching-places, the people have called for their own preacher, and they are also willing to contribute to his salary. We also have a little chapel on that place. Brother Kihlstrom is diligent, respected, and beloved.

Lummelunda. Here we have had no success during the year, and the outlook is gloomy. No preacher should be stationed here, but the preacher ought to be removed to a more promising place, and the preacher in Slite visit the place once or twice in the month, if he get some aid in meeting the cost of his travels. Brother Danielsson, who has labored here some years, works as diligently and faithfully as he can, but, in consequence of age and diminished mental powers, he failed to gain success. Two Sunday-schools with 34 children; 195 $\frac{79}{100}$ crowns have been collected during the year.

Kappelshamn. Here we have better expectations. The services in the chapel are well attended, and we have been blessed with some success. Our friends are poor, but will live for God. The chapel debt is large and burdensome for the little Society. But the Lord will surely help! Increase, 5 members; collection during the year, 229 $\frac{45}{100}$ crowns. Brother Lundblad is diligent and well credited.

Boge and Slite. Slite is a good working-place, and through Brother C. P. Carlsson's labor our work there has gained much favor. The services are well attended, and sinners are awakened, saved, and added to the congregation. The country is open for us, and voices are crying out, "Come over and help us." We see consequently that our work here has not been in vain. Increase in number of members, 22. During the year 245 $\frac{40}{100}$ crowns have been collected. Four preaching-places are within the circuit, and two Sunday-schools, with 60 children. Some of the children are awakened, and the condition in the school is very good.

Ostergarn. Here we have two chapels. The condition of the Society is good, but during the year we have not witnessed great success. The financial state is very good. 8 preaching places; 5 Sunday-schools, with 110 children. The children have everywhere been very punctual in attending the schools. Brother A. Andersson is assiduous in his working, and leads such a course of life as becomes a messenger of Christ.

Buttle. Here, likewise, we have not had any apparent success during the year. Many people attend the services, wherefore we hope better success in the future. The economical state is good. 5 preaching-places and one Sunday-school, with 16 children. 250 crowns collected. Brother J. Nilsson is beloved by all.

One thing is consoling and promising, that many of our young and most gifted preachers have begun in earnest to follow holiness and exhort one another to wait for the blessed grace. I am sure that if a true fear of God, and a sincere piety bearing fruit in words and life, is allowed to fill the whole range of preachers, then no mission field on earth will become more prosperous than our own. If it then also has happened that various discouraging records have arrived from our country during the last years, we may, nevertheless, hope that such a sorrowful season will soon be ended, and that the Missionary Society, having offered up so much for God's work in our country—for which we all feel deep senses of gratitude—will gather in as reward plenty of joy from this working field.

GOTEBORG DISTRICT, JOHN KELLBERG.

My first visit on my quarterly round was to *Walda* and *Slap*, where I found our work at a perfect stand-still. The preacher, C. Carlsson, is a good man, but I don't think he will do much in those hard places.

Stromstad is one of our hardest places, yet I hope that the new preacher, Brother Backstrom, will get the work revived.

Grebbestad, which a few years ago had its own preacher, is now con-

nected with Stromstad. Our members there are discouraged and say, if they do not get a preacher stationed among them they will leave our Church; yet I don't see it practicable for our Church to spend money on that place, where we have no future prospects.

Warberg is the same hard place as ever. The Lutheran High-Church party have here, with prison, fines, etc., hindered our work. I built a chapel there four years ago in troublesome times, and gathered a good congregation, but the priests were untiring in their opposition, and of late our work have been at a stand-still.

In *Bjuf* and *Raus* the prospects are good. Brother Sandell is trying to get an opening in Helsingborg, (a considerable town,) and I believe that we on that circuit shall have a prosperous mission. We received here three in full connection and four on trial.

Malmo is one of our wealthiest and most progressive cities. Our Society there was in a bad condition. K. Lindskog, the former preacher, has gone to America. As I was the first Methodist preacher in that place and in the province of Skane, it made my heart glad to see how Methodism had spread, and how my old members stood fast in the faith. We shall, no doubt, in the course of time have a good and strong Church there.

Lund and *Landskrona* are in a prosperous condition. The latter place needs a preacher of its own. Brother Pedersen is laborious and well liked.

Delaryd is quite a model. Though we have no preacher stationed there, yet we have a well-organized Society, which a local preacher (manager of a factory) is taking care of.

Motala. The spiritual state of the Society is very good and prosperous. C. Hultgren, the preacher, is a very excellent man, and will, no doubt, do much good, but our very heavy chapel debt (about 16,000 crowns) is hindering our work, which is, indeed, a great pity. If the Missionary Society in America could send us 8,000 kr., so that we could get an accord with our creditors of 50 per cent., which I am sure they would take, we would save our chapel and the honor of our cause, and be able to pay back the above sum again; otherwise, the Society there will be placed in bankruptcy, which will damage our cause. Five have been received on trial.

Lerback is in about the same condition as Motala. The chapel debt here is only 5,600 kr., but the Society is smaller, very poor, and quite unable to manage the debt. When the chapel was built, a loan was effected upon a promise that if he lent the Society 3,000 kr., he would be sure to get it back. This man demands his money now, and if we do not get some outside help, we will very likely lose the chapel. If we could get a loan of 3,000 kr., free of interest for seven years, we would be all right. Three were received on trial.

Hallsberg is rather quiet at present. The former preacher seem to have had every thing too much common with the Lutherans and Baptists, but Brother Finerus is a hearty Methodist, and I hope the work will soon revive.

Hardemo and Laxa. Brother Em. Nilson is in his third year on this charge; it is quiet, but there are prospects of a revival when the winter comes.

Hellestad and Lotorp are not very lively at present. Brother Wagu-son works much and is well liked.

Orebro. This place has long been known for its strife and secessions, and we have on several occasions nearly lost both chapel and Society, but now the prospect seems brighter. A grand tea-meeting was held here, as in several other places, for my reception. I preached to thronged congregations; had about 200 communicants, and the members said we had the best quarterly meeting they for several years had experienced. I was invited home by several of the seceders, who said they would join our Church again. Six were received on trial, and several that left with Bergh came back.

Lekhyttan. Here we have a good and lively Society. The preacher, Brother Anderson, is a good and holy man. I found here what we call old-fashioned Methodism, and my soul was fired with a holy flame, while I preached to a crowded house.

Linköping is a fine town near the Lake Wenern, with about 4,000 inhabitants. Here we began a prosperous mission a few years ago, but the preacher fell and the Society was left without a leader. Some of the members hold fast to our Church, have hired a hall, and hope soon to get a preacher. A revival has broken out in a parish close by, where a young mechanic (local preacher) is working. I wish very much that the Lord would provide means for a preacher to take charge of those places.

Jönköping is a fine, populous, and progressive city, where we have a fine chapel, but the Society is in a bad condition, both spiritually and financially. The young preachers that have been stationed there have done more to draw a fine, aristocratic congregation about them than to get the Society based on a good Methodist foundation. I preached to a crowded house of seemingly rich and refined people, but found that if we are to have a good Methodist Church in that place some changes must take place. The former preacher, a talented young man, who left us at our last Conference, to some extent damaged our cause; but Brother Elmstrom, who also is gifted, will, by the help of God, get all things right. We received 10 in full connection, but 32 had previously been expelled.

Majorna needs a revival very much.

Gothenburg. Some of our most popular preachers have been at work here, and I know no place that has been more favored than this, yet I hardly know any place in our mission that for some time has been in such a bad condition as this. It grieves my heart, indeed, to find how our Discipline and good rules have been neglected, and it is really a wonder that we now have a Society here; but, bad as it is, it is not worse than can be mended. We have yet members here that will be faithful to God and to our Church; and as this is a large and lively commercial city, we shall, by the help of God, if wise and prudent men are carrying

on our work, not long hence have a strong and lively Church here. Others may think as they like, but I am convinced in my own mind that Methodism shall, if faithfully worked, in a city of 70,000 or 80,000 inhabitants, surely do great things. We are, however, in great need of a place of worship of our own. The Quarterly Conference have drawn up a petition to the Missionary Society for pecuniary aid, which I hope the Society will take into consideration. I don't think the Missionary Society could invest 10,000 kr., or \$3,000 of its money, better than in aiding the Gothenburg Society in building a chapel; it would thereby save the preacher's house-rent; it would strengthen our brethren, who long have strived to keep our cause up, it would help to gather many precious souls into the fold of the Church, and to hasten the time when this charge would be self-supporting.

I have, as you may be aware, begun my presiding eldership under very unfavorable circumstances. A great part of my district is within the Gothenburg diocese; the Bishop and many of the clergy are Schar-tanans, or of a High-Church party, that is doing all to hinder us in getting the people converted to God. Schisms and many other things have to no small extent damaged this district. If I was to look at things from the dark side, I might be discouraged, but experience has taught me that the Lord never calls a man to perform a duty in which he will not assist and prosper him. You must not expect too much of me this first year, but you may expect me to be a faithful servant in my blessed Master's service.

STATISTICS OF SWEDEN.

CIRCUITS AND STATIONS.	MEMBERSHIP.				Probable Value.	BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS.							SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		
	Probationers.	Full Members.	Local Preachers.	Deaths.		Baptisms.	Churches.	Conference Chalmers.	Missionary Society.		Tract Society.	American Bible Society.	Number.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.
									Churches.	Sunday-Schools.					
<i>Stockholm District.</i>							Cr'ss.	Cr. o.	Cr. o.	Cr. o.	Cr. o.	Cr. o.			
Stockholm.....	148	366	4	3	9	1	90,000	21 54	525 47	12 20	12 20	12 25	2	19	248
Södertelje and Morko.....	10	57	1	1	1	1	1,500	3 37	65 00	3 06	2 72	1	2	29	
Sigtuna.....	137	315	1	1	8	1	30,000	13 02	354 35	5 25	6 04	10 00	3	24	800
Upsala.....	174	230	1	4	22	1	2,832	13 32	270 03	24 19	7 51	7 51	3	20	265
Gefle.....	23	50	1	1	3	1	1,500	3 32	57 90	2 65	2 22	2 22	2	12	95
Orsa.....	4	15	1	1	1	1	1,500	3 32	40 00	2 65	2 22	2 22	1	1	30
Mora.....	114	331	4	1	24	2	39,500	12 00	300 33	3 00	4 00	4 00	3	36	290
Esik-tuna and Malmkopg.....	23	153	2	4	6	2	11,000	4 00	134 00	4 00	2 00	2 00	5	13	180
Arboga.....	31	103	1	1	2	1	5,547	3 00	104 05	1 11	1 11	2 00	3	4	40
Ödensvi.....	36	66	1	1	5	1	4,500	3 00	73 35	6 00	2 00	2 00	3	7	103
Lindesberg.....	41	140	2	1	5	1	4,700	3 71	94 83	1 08	0 83	1 37	6	12	130
Atorp.....	67	238	3	2	17	2	8,500	3 50	156 85	5 26	1 07	1 75	7	15	225
Degefors.....	3	32	1	1	1	1	1,500	4 85	37 05	3 16	2 70	2 00	5	5	57
Glanhammar.....	40	140	1	1	5	1	6,300	4 25	81 90	6 10	3 00	3 56	2	9	70
Cristinehamn.....	48	60	2	1	1	1	1,500	3 50	80 40	1 50	4 40	4 80	2	5	90
Sefla.....	22	75	1	1	3	1	1,500	6 10	103 60	1 90	2 40	2 40	4	6	85
Edsalla.....	8	77	1	1	5	1	1,500	3 25	86 07	1 00	1 00	1 00	3	6	82
Ransäter.....	31	69	1	3	2	1	1,500	5 00	58 68	1 00	1 00	1 00	5	5	70
Philipstad.....															
Total.....	944	2,470	24	20	114	16	205,879	122 03	2,579 06	66 33	56 90	62 11	59	206	2,449
<i>Goteborg District.</i>															
Goteborg.....	42	248	3	2	6	1	10,000	3 30	175 00	25 00	3 00	4 00	2	26	400
Majorna.....	38	89	1	1	2	1	6,500	5 00	65 00	5 50	1 50	1 50	1	12	110
Walden.....	5	36	1	1	2	1	9,000	2 02	44 62	2 02	0 53	1 50	3	5	65
Göteborg and Stromst d.....	16	49	1	1	1	1	1,422	78 30	77 00	4 55	1 10	1 10	1	2	26
Motala.....	16	144	3	2	6	1	20,000	5 10	77 00	4 55	1 07	1 20	3	14	187
Lerback.....	21	61	1	1	3	2	9,000	2 43	55 00	3 00	1 00	1 00	2	4	70
Hellestad and Lotorp.....	3	42	1	1	1	1	1,500	1 15	59 50	0 50	1 01	1 4	1	3	30
Jönköping and Nassjö.....	107	53	1	1	1	1	23,000	10 00	48 47	3 30	2 00	2 00	2	16	200
Bjuf and Raus.....	17	25	1	1	4	1	11 03	122 32	8 08	3 50	3 50	3 50	1	10	60
Lund.....	23	21	3	1	4	1	5 00	70 25	3 82	3 00	3 00	3 00	2	6	70
Malmö and Ystad.....	79	125	3	1	4	1	10 05	250 00	3 82	1 50	1 50	1 50	1	15	120
Hallsberg.....	49	130	2	1	6	1	8,000	4 50	60 00	1 50	1 50	1 76	7	14	126
Härjedalen.....	16	129	2	1	5	1	15,000	5 50	81 25	7 25	3 70	3 60	2	18	216
Örebro.....	16	72	1	1	1	1	2,000	1 04	54 00	1 00	0 80	0 64	1	2	14
Lekhyttan.....	26	72	1	1	1	1	2,000	1 04	54 00	1 00	0 80	0 64	1	2	14
Total.....	1,954	1,473	21	9	52	12	100,500	79 60	1,462 71	68 41	26 21	29 22	33	156	1,841
<i>Karlskrona District.</i>															
Karlskrona and Ronneby.....	91	262	8	2	7	1	15,000	80 00	500 00	15 33	1 50	1 50	7	41	817
Lovers and Kristianopol.....	7	19	1	1	1	1	4 00	54 50	2 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	2	3	45
Kalmar, Öland, and Nybro.....	31	116	3	2	4	1	9,100	4 58	78 00	2 00	1 00	1 03	1	8	145
Ryssby.....	6	26	1	1	1	1	2,500	15 00	15 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	2	7	30
Monstera.....	10	41	3	2	1	1	6,000	3 70	112 75	2 25	1 15	1 35	2	6	90
Oskarshamn.....	35	31	2	1	1	1	1,250	1 25	49 17	2 50	2 50	1 50	1	5	90
Westervik.....	20	44	1	1	3	1	4,000	5 00	66 12	4 50	1 00	1 00	1	7	80
Lofthammar.....	45	5	1	1	2	1	6,000	5 00	54 00	0 50	1 00	1 00	1	4	40
Waldemarsvik.....	12	32	1	1	1	1	3,500	5 00	95 00	5 00	2 0	3 00	1	3	50
Norrköping.....	116	250	3	8	11	1	35,000	12 25	237 50	10 86	2 00	2 00	2	8	100
Linköping and Boxholm.....	17	74	1	1	2	1	5 00	120 50	1 50	2 75	2 75	2 75	2	6	35
Eksjö.....	23	27	1	1	1	1	6 00	41 50	2 40	2 00	2 00	2 00	2	11	125
Karlskrona.....	28	68	1	1	1	1	13 66	193 75	9 57	5 00	5 00	5 00	2	7	86
Wäby.....	55	272	2	1	10	2	24,000	11 17	289 75	13 36	12 55	10 80	3	27	340
Buttle.....	10	95	1	1	1	1	2,000	3 80	25 00	1 01	1 00	1 00	1	2	16
Östergård.....	12	74	2	1	1	2	4,000	3 85	51 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	5	8	110
Kappelshamn.....	20	25	1	1	4	1	2,500	4 00	99 75	5 25	1 25	3 00	2	4	30
Bog and Slite.....	20	25	1	1	1	1	2,400	39 60	1 25	1 14	1 00	1 00	2	5	60
Lummelunda.....	6	26	1	1	2	1	2 55	28 75	1 10	1 00	0 53	0 53	2	5	40
Total.....	553	1,593	32	21	49	15	114,600	172 44	2,152 15	78 37	39 89	40 58	41	161	2,353

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

Stockholm District.....	944	2,470	24	20	114	16	205,879	122 03	2,579 06	66 33	56 90	62 11	59	206	2,449
Goteborg District.....	1,954	1,473	21	9	52	12	100,500	79 60	1,462 71	68 41	26 21	29 22	33	156	1,841
Karlskrona District.....	553	1,593	32	24	49	15	114,600	172 44	2,152 15	78 37	39 89	40 58	41	161	2,353
Total.....	3,451	5,536	77	53	215	43	420,979	374 67	6,193 92	210 11	123 00	131 91	133	523	6,643
Increase.....	1,573	614	8	1	43	5	24,154	499 72	111 24	43 00	27 57	5	18	1,143	
Decrease.....					3			29 54							

NOTE.—A Swedish "crown" or 100 ore equals in value 26 8 cents, U. S. currency.

III.

DENMARK.

Rev. KARL SCHOU, Superintendent.

The superintendent says :--

In presenting this annual report for the mission in Denmark, I desire first of all, to acknowledge the great mercy and loving-kindness of God, who has granted us through the past year his protecting and strengthening grace. Through trials and tribulations he has been our strength ; in darkness he has been our light, and in our rejoicings and victory he has been our glory.

May his grace always be over us !

As a report I present the letters from the different missionaries :

In *Copenhagen*, where I have lived this year, and, for the most part, also had charge of the Society, the public services have been held as formerly, both in the church and in our hired hall on Christianshavn, and have been attended by a good and attentive congregation, as has also been our class and prayer-meetings. God has given us a good year spiritually ; peace and unity is reigning in our midst, and a lively hope for the future of our Church and the cause of God is filling many hearts. Our membership is at present 208, in full connection ; 22 have been received during the year, but we have had to erase from our Church record 38 names, which may seem to you too large a number ; but we cannot continue to carry so much dead weight ; it hinders us in running the race set before us. We feel more than ever the absolute need of a pure and living Christianity, and, besides this, we desire the members of our Church to be *true* Methodists, and not every thing else but that. God grant that we may increase in strength and in the knowledge of God, our Saviour, even if we for a while seem to be at a standstill in numbers ! *We are gathering strength for the contest !* Out of our numbers, (208,) 140 are regular attendants at class-meeting.

Our Sunday-schools are, I hope, doing a good work. A regular weekly teachers' meeting is held, and quite frequently a sermon Sunday morning, before the school, upon the lesson of the day, which, I hope, has prepared the teachers in our three schools (and they all attend these teachers' meetings) for their work ; and I am glad to be able to say that they are thoroughly interested in their work. Our scholars are, therefore, well instructed, and able to answer, when requested to do so. A new Sunday-school has been organized this year, which is attended by about 50 children. It has been difficult to secure good accommodations, but thus far we have got along. The school is superintended by a Brother Rasmus-sim, whom I desire to mention in this connection, as one of the most laborious and excellent brethren in our Church. He is a young man, just starting in life ; has opened a shoe store, which promises well, and needs his closest attention. He knows that ; but he is also of the opinion that

the Lord's business must be attended to, and he is there, engaged in the Sunday-school as superintendent; besides this interesting work he is the leader of our church choir, and leader of two classes weekly, a very active chairman of the tract committee, distributing from his store and other places thousands of tracts, and a good steward and exhorter. O for many such active and godly lay brethren!

The Sunday-school has, of late years, been contributing its share to the missionary collection, but this year I arranged to have them give a monthly collection. The first Sunday each month is our missionary Sunday, on which I have been accustomed to address the school on missions, and tell them some stories of mission life, and after that comes our collection. It has amounted, from January 1 to October 1, to \$27 82.

Missionary collection in this charge was \$116 46, of which Dr. Cramer, United States Minister here, gave \$20; he is thus made a life member of the Missionary Society. I desire thankfully to acknowledge his continued good-will and interest manifested always in our mission work here, and pray that God will bless and prosper both him and his dear family abundantly.

May God bless all our members in this charge!

As to the work in *Svendborg and Circuit*, Brother Christensen, the pastor, says: "When I look back upon the past year, I cannot but feel deeply thankful to God, who has honored and blessed our feeble labors. Quite frequently the attendance upon our public services has been too large for our accommodation, so that people have had to stand on the stairway; and our prayer-meetings have been attended by many seeking the grace of God, so that this year has been one of rejoicing, and brought us many blessed seasons. The increase of membership has not been very large; twenty have been received into the Church this year; still I believe that that is not the only result of our work. Our influence is greater than at any time before, and I expect that we in the near future shall see the result thereof.

"I have visited regularly the different stations belonging to this charge. Odense, Faaborg, Trolleborg, etc., and have at these different places had good congregations.

"God bless this circuit! is my prayer. The work here, though it has not been free from sorrows, still has brought us many seasons of joy, which I shall remember with thanks to God."

Missionary collection, \$60 73; Sunday-school to mission cause, \$2 56.

As to our work on *Langeland*, the pastor, Brother Thaarup, who has lately been appointed to that place, writes as follows: "I am scarcely able, at this time, to give a thorough report of the condition of our work and Society here. What Methodism has suffered, and is suffering, on account of the ungodly and wicked life of the former pastor, can neither be measured nor told. Truly, it is the mercy of God that we have been spared; his loving-kindness hath no end!

"Since I arrived here in June to take charge of the work after Sorensen who had been expelled, I have preached regularly at the four remaining

appointments here; and the members of the Church tell me that the attendance is again increasing. I am working in faith and confidence to God, that he will bless his cause and stand by me. Even if the people at present do look with doubt and misgivings to the Methodists, still I trust that that also shall be changed when they see that life and walk corresponds with the doctrines preached, to which I pray God to give me grace. I have visited all our members, and I think I can say that sorrow and discouragement is giving way. Confidence in God and our cause is gaining ground, and I hope soon to be able to report the condition of our work much improved, and that it shall become, as some of our members say, as it was in former days. God grant that this may be so!

"There is at present only one Sunday-school in this charge; formerly there were three, but I hope soon to be able to commence them again. The school, as well as our preaching, in Rudkjobing has been put to an end by this lamentable affair, and we have not thus far been able to secure suitable accommodations. It would greatly add to the establishment of our work if we were able to secure some property of our own in this place.

"Hoping and praying that God will continue to look in mercy to us and bless us, I shall endeavor to do the work assigned me by the Church in faith to God. Pray for us."

Missionary collection, \$39.

From *Vendsyssel*, where our mission began its work in the fall of 1876, Brother Hansen, who is stationed in *Frederikshavn*, and Brother Olssen, who is situated in *Hjorring*, report thus:

Brother Hansen says: "Our little Society in Frederikshavn and Circuit, which was commenced two years ago in December, numbers now 42 members, with 15 probationers. This year 16 have joined in full connection, and 10 on probation. To this charge belongs 8 appointments, and at each there is large and attentive congregations; but the work in the country does not seem to bear the fruit it does in the city. Here in Frederikshavn our meetings are especially blessed, but our members have to feel now and then that they are Methodists, and suffer for that cause. It happened some time ago that at an establishment where some fifty are employed the men were requested to work Sunday. One of our members working there refused to do so, and was promptly dismissed. It was then difficult to get work, but he stood firm, and God blessed his firmness, and opened a way for him again. The work done in the hearts of our dear members here, I trust, is such that no opposition or suffering shall cause them to abandon the truth and their God. We love the cause of Methodism, and the members give gladly of their worldly substance to promote the cause she loves. They pay for their own church accommodations, and their missionary collection has been \$19 50. I have since last winter been preaching at Skagen, the most northern promontory. It was very difficult the first time to get a place to preach in. I had to go from house to house, but in vain; finally a fisher let me have his little room for four crowns, and I preached, and God opened the hearts of the

people, so that I need not now go from house to house; there are several who gladly receive me, and I believe God is doing a work in many a heart. May God bless this people abundantly!"

Brother Olssen's work is entirely in the country; the appointments are far apart, and there are but few members. He writes: "All that I can say about the condition of our Society here is that it is good, and, as far as I know, our members are living for God, and are glad to meet together in his worship and hear his word. As our members in this circuit live far apart we have no regular class or prayer-meetings. At the different places where I go to preach the word of God, I have generally large congregations, often larger than our accommodations. The word seems also to affect the hearts of many; but I am more of the opinion that no Church will for some time to come see much increase here. The cause of this is doubtless the great intolerance of preachers who have preached here before Methodism, and especially the work of a gifted lay preacher, who won the people for himself. He did not belong to any Church, and his sole theme seems to have been: 'Down with all preachers and Churches.' The people, even those who have largely been wrought upon by the Holy Spirit, are slow to take any steps as to Church relations, and remain either in the State Church or outside of all.

"Here in Hjorring we have seldom services, for want of a hall to preach in, or rather for want of means to rent one. We have a Sunday-school. The children that attend are faithful and willing to learn. Pray for us. Missionary collection, \$7 80."

About the work in *Veile and Circuit*, Brother Eltzholtz writes: "This year has been very blessed for us on this circuit. The Lord has been with us. The spiritual influence among our members is, with a few exceptions, good. The preaching of the word of God has, praised be his holy name! not been in vain. Some have been converted to the Lord; 40 have united with us on probation, and 21 in full membership. Our prayer-meetings have usually been very well attended, and we have had many a refreshing time when we have been united in prayer. I believe that we would have had more success and been stronger still, if we had not been wounded so severely by the conduct of one of our preachers—a former pastor here—who is now expelled. May the Lord forgive him!

"A short time ago I preached out west in the country, in a farm-house. We had, according to circumstances, a very good-sized congregation. More than two hundred were present. As I had only preached in that place once before, the Lutheran priest thought that he should come out and warn the people against the Methodists, and I had the honor of his presence that evening. Two Lutheran scholars were also present. I asked him to open the meeting with prayer, which he declined, but he would say a few words when I had closed, which he accordingly did. His remarks consisted of stating that the doctrine of the Methodist Church as regards Baptism and the Lord's Supper was wrong. And here let me give you a morsel of the Lutheran doctrine called 'Grimdt-

vigianism,' as preached by this worthy divine and his collaborators of that sect. His doctrine was: 1. That a child is regenerated in baptism; 2. That baptism is the door to the kingdom of God; 3. That sinners should be converted to their baptism; 4. That we should be converted daily; 5. That sinners could be converted after death; and, 6. That he did not like the Methodists on account of the fearful anguish and struggling they had to go through when they were converted. I did not wonder, when I heard that this man was not liked by his people, and that but few attended his services. When such doctrines are preached it is not wonderful that the people are not distressed for their lives, and that they do not strive to enter through the strait gate into the kingdom of God. I answered him on the above points, and when I spoke on the last point I reminded him of the conversion of his own Church Father, Martin Luther; surely he felt what it was to be burdened and distressed on account of sin.

"I have preached twice on missions, and made an address to the Sunday-school on the same subject. The missionary collection has been taken in the congregation, and the members have, with a few exceptions, been visited by the missionary committee, and I have insisted that every member should give something for the missionary cause.

"The Sunday-school children have also gathered some missionary money, and one evening, after I had preached to them, they joyfully came forward with their offerings. We had a happy evening, because God, who loveth cheerful givers, was present with us. Our collection amounts to \$155 88. The Sunday-school collection amounts to \$7 61. I am sorry that we did not succeed better, but, as with the woman in the Gospel, we did what we could, and I am sure that the Lord and our beloved Mother Church will say, 'Well done!'

"Intoxicating liquors are used very extensively in Denmark, and very often to excess. I have often preached on temperance since I came to this country, and in April organized a temperance society in this city; it is called 'The Danish Gospel Temperance Society;' about sixty have joined, and it has already been the means of doing some good. I believe this is the only gospel total abstinence society in Denmark."

About the work in *Horsens, Hornsyld*, etc., the pastor, Brother Jensen, reports as follows: "The year has been one of continued blessing to our souls, and when we have met together for worship we have experienced the gracious influences of God to be with us. Especially delightful is it to meet with the brethren in love-feast or class-meeting, and listen to their spiritual testimonies, indicating clearly that they are the recipients of God's bountiful grace. The condition of our Church is good, and many are striving after that holiness without which no one shall see God. Our membership numbers 80, with 7 on probation; during the year 18 have been received into full connection, and 20 on probation. Temporally we are not faring so well; all our members belong to the poorer classes, and in late years wages have been so low and the necessities of life so high that it has been difficult for them to get along; still

in their great love for the cause of God, and if possible always to have a preacher to reside among them, they have this summer built a nice and comfortable parsonage, without on that account to decrease their usual collections for benevolent purposes. The parsonage is built into the chapel at Hornsyld. In Horsens the work commenced a couple of years ago in a small hired room, and in that time more members have been added than at all the other preaching-places, so that in that city, where Methodism was not known, there is now a Society of 18 members. I have 8 appointments, and believe with faithful work we shall be able to do much good. Pray that God may bless us.

“Missionary collection here, \$27; from the Sunday-school, \$100.”

In closing this report I ask that we specially may be remembered in the prayers of the Church.

STATISTICS OF MISSIONS IN DENMARK, 1879.

STATIONS.	PREACHERS.			MEMBERS.			S. SCHOOLS.			MISSION PROPERTY.			MISSION.					COLLECTIONS.												
	Missionaries.	Local Preachers.	Exhorters.	Preaching Places.		Total.	Baptisms.			Deaths.	Removals.	Expelled or Withdrawn.	Churches & Chapels.			Value.	Value other Property		Debt.	From Churches.			From S. Schools.	Total.	Tract & Bible Cause.	Sunday-schools.	For the Poor.	Self-support and Current Expenses.	Church Extension.	Total.
				Full Connection.	Probationers.		Numbers.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.				Value.	Value other Property	Debt.		From Churches.	From S. Schools.		Total.	Tract & Bible Cause.	Sunday-schools.									For the Poor.	Self-support and Current Expenses.	Church Extension.	Total.
Copenhagen, etc.....	1	1	1	2	192	16	208	9	4	14	88	8	20	275	1	\$64,960	\$22,400	\$88 64	\$27 82	\$116 46	\$43 02	\$108 27	\$38 87	\$365 42	\$662 04		
Vele and Circuit.....	1	2	1	1	187	83	220	13	8	4	6	4	24	230	1	7,230	4,030	118 27	7 61	125 88	..	90 94	28 19	314 70	\$312 00	...	871 68		
Horsens, Hornsyld, etc	1	1	1	1	80	5	85	1	1	1	1	2	2	40	1	1,456	\$50,400	336	28 00	1 00	27 00	1 25	1 04	6 16	43 60	...	79 05			
Svendborg, Odense, etc	1	1	1	1	63	10	73	..	1	1	8	6	70	..	....	....	....	58 17	2 56	60 73	2 60	15 34	29 52	141 44	...	249 03	
Langeland.....	1	1	1	1	4	50	4	54	1	1	2	1	9	1	2,800	....	....	39 00	..	89 00	2 63	..	8 01	8 86	...	56 50		
Frederikshaven.....	1	1	1	1	8	42	15	57	..	1	1	1	60	..	....	....	....	19 50	..	19 50	..	14 45	7 80	57 82	...	91 80	
Hjørring.....	1	1	1	6	12	8	15	2	1	1	1	1	12	..	....	....	....	7 80	..	7 80	..	..	16 64	...	...	32 24	
Total.....	7	4	7	44	626	86	712	30	9	26	53	14	59	696	4	\$76,496	\$50,400	\$26,766	\$357 38	\$88 99	\$306 87	\$49 50	\$225 04	\$113 55	\$948 48	\$312 00	\$2,044 94			
Last year.....	8	4	8	61	618	121	739	33	16	73	68	14	56	800	4	76,496	50,400	27,216	...	...	315 16	45 44	224 85	138 58	719 74	490 22	1,928 84	
Increase.....	1	..	4	17	8	35	27	3	7	47	10	8	\$116 60		
Decrease.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	....	....	\$450	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$19 98	...	\$178 22	....		

NORTH INDIA.

Commenced in 1856.

BISHOP HARRIS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Hindustan is a vast peninsula 2,000 miles long and nearly as many from the extreme western point to the extreme eastern, being an area of 1,577,698 square miles. Nearly 300,000,000 of souls throng its plains and mountain-sides—Brahmins, Moslem, Parsees, Jews, and Europeans. Our mission now covers the whole land from the snow line of the Himalayas to Cape Cormorin, and from Bombay to Calcutta,—a grand field which our missionaries have cultivated with much assiduity that God has honored with corresponding success. The story of the year as unfolded in the following official reports will be a fresh inspiration to the Church to give her means and her sons and daughters to this field. The more so as the evident yielding of all the old false faiths of the land seems to be a prophecy of the triumph of the cause of Christ. We submit the reports of the year :—

KUMAON DISTRICT, PHILO M. BUCK, P. E.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nynee Tal, Native Work.—Philo M. Buck, Missionary; Thomas Gowan, Native Minister; Isa Das, Local Preacher; Dharm Das, Exhorter.

Nynee Tal, English Work.—Nathan G. Cheney, Pastor.

Gurhwal. Joseph H. Gill, Missionary; F. W. Greenwold, Native Minister; Khiyali, Local Preacher; John Williams, Henry Alexander, Exhorters.

East Kumaon. Richardson Gray, M.D., Missionary; John Barker, Local Preacher; John Thomas, Exhorter.

Palee. To be supplied. Harkna Wilson, Local Preacher; Edward, Exhorter.

The year has been one of peculiar hinderances to the prosecution of our work. The first in order and, perhaps, extent was cholera. It began at the great religious Hindu fair which occurred early in April, at Hurdwar, the point where the sacred Ganges issues from the Himalaya mountains. From thirty to forty thousand of our mountain people had

gone thither, and among them the terrible plague appeared. It spread rapidly. They were soon thrown into a panic; and panic and police drove them back toward their mountain homes. Still the work of death went on. Every road traversed by them was thickly strewn with sick, dying, and dead. Many were driven by the police off the highways, and hundreds perished in the jungles skirting the mountains. It was next to impossible to dispose of the dead that were found in the wake of each company of pilgrims. The sick were left every-where, without attention, to die. The lowest estimate I have heard from government officials is that fully one third of all that came down from the hills died. Then cholera was carried into all parts of these mountain provinces by the returning pilgrims. It spread extensively, and continued its sad work until the rains set in, about the middle of June, carrying off the people at the rate of about two hundred per day on an average. This was a heavy death-rate for these comparatively sparsely populated hills. The natural effect of this state of things was to render the minds of the people anxious and unsettled. They frequented public places as little as possible. The children were not permitted to attend our schools. Since the schools were nearly all broken up, colporteurs could not sell books, as usual, and all kinds of mission work suffered more or less. It is to us, however, a matter of profound gratitude that our native Christian community almost entirely escaped this visitation. But two persons were attacked, and both recovered.

This siege of cholera, as before indicated, continued until the rainy season began. This season lasts about three months. This year the rain-fall has been almost unprecedented in quantity. The result has been that but very little could be done during this season to regain what had been lost during the prevalence of cholera. Then hard after, and largely consequent upon, these heavy rains, followed a wide-spread and very malignant form of malarial fever, which has resulted in hundreds of deaths, and has proved scarcely less deleterious to our work than the visitation of the earlier months.

Notwithstanding these unfavorable obstacles, the year has been one of encouraging progress, at least in the direct spread of the gospel. There has been a falling off in our school-work, but our Christian community since the end of 1878 has increased from 315 to 350. There would be a still better showing but for the fact that several have gone from us to other stations, while almost none have come to us from outside our district. The progress in the different parts of our field will appear, however, as we present the reports of the different stations.

It may be stated here, however, that recently Rev. P. T. Wilson, M.D., formerly of this Conference, and more recently of the South India Conference, has been appointed by Government as Superintendent of Pilgrim Hospitals in Kumaon and Gurhwal. This really gives us one more valuable mission agent, as Dr. Wilson proposes to labor in the gospel in connection with his medical practice. His salary is provided for by Government. His head-quarters will be in the region of Paori, Gurhwal.

Nynce Tal, Native Work. The majority, perhaps, of the people in this circuit spend their summers in the hills and their winters in what is called the Bhabar, a belt of land skirting the mountains at their base, generally about a dozen miles in width. The missionary and helpers migrate with the people, laboring below in the cold and up in the mountains in the hot season. While in the Bhabar the people are much more accessible, and the seed-sowing is much more general. We have had in this region for several years a number of primary schools under our charge, with an attendance during the season of from 250 to 300 boys. The funds for them are provided by the commissioner of these provinces, Sir Henry Ramsey. There were nine of these schools during the winter of 1878-9.

We have also a small Christian village, which provides a home for about half a dozen families at present, and four or five will probably be settled there soon.

We began the year with a series of tent services in the principal villages of the Bhabar, which were attended by a large number of attentive and apparently interested listeners. Much good seed was in this way scattered abroad. In connection with these, services were protracted in the different places where our Christians live, for their special benefit. The results of these latter were very encouraging indeed. A rich refreshing from the presence of the Lord generally followed.

After the beginning of the hot season work in the hills was carried on as adverse circumstances already noticed would permit. Bazaar, village, and *mele* preaching was carried on to some extent by the native brethren. An attack of typhoid fever prevented the missionary from joining in this work as he otherwise would have done. In Nynce Tal, proper, two services were kept up for the native Christian congregation on the Sabbath, and a Sunday-school, attended by from 65 to 100, including the boys of the school, kept up here. The boys' Anglo-vernacular school here suffered less from cholera, etc., than those in other parts of our work. The average number on the roll has been 108, and the average attendance 88. The missionary, when circumstances would permit, has kept up a weekly preaching service in the school, which has at least been very enjoyable to him.

Ram Chandar Bose, a native missionary to educate natives connected with our Church, spent some days in our station, and large numbers of intelligent Hindus attended the services held, and seemed to appreciate his addresses in both English and Hindustani. He is a man of excellent ability and deep piety, and is cultivating a very needy field.

Since the last annual report was made, twenty-eight have been baptized; eight adults and ten children. There are a few more who are inquirers, and will, I trust, ere long be added to our number. There are three men at one point who, with their families, are ready for baptism, but are so peculiarly involved in debt as virtually to be slaves to their creditors. They are thereby prevented from identifying themselves with us. This sad state is a not uncommon one in this region. Persons, in

order to secure money or some other consideration, voluntarily subject themselves to the individual favoring (?) them until such time as the debt may be canceled, which, owing to the exorbitant interest, is not likely to happen in the debtor's lifetime. Thus many poor souls are brought into bondage. The claims of their Hindu masters would seriously interfere with the discharge of Christian duties.

Nynce Tal. English Work. Brother Cheney says :—

“During nine months of the year Nynce Tal gives a very full English congregation. This year the remaining three months have become also of importance on account of the increase of permanent residents. The Church organization is also somewhat more satisfactory, yet the real excellence of this English work is in its far-reaching influence. Many hearts, trained under the ritualistic worship of the English Church in India, are glad to have access here to simple preaching of a full and free salvation. They carry away inspirations of a new love and faith that make them firm friends of Christ's work wherever they go. They are springs that rise in this hill station that flow to refresh many cities of the wide-spread plains. During the season the pastor preaches three times on Sundays, once in the military depot and twice in the chapel. The week's work has Bible-classes, class-meetings, lectures, etc., scattered among the people as cottage services.

“It is believed that more souls have been converted this year than in either of the three preceding years. There are few places where earnest sowing of the Gospel seed produces so certain and abundant fruit.

“This English work, it ought to be clearly understood, is wholly self-supporting. The spirit of the people is not only to support their own work, but to foster the native work in the district, and when the burden of providing for a new Church building is removed, to assume and sustain the local native Church. This should be the objective point for the work of every English congregation among us in India.

“It is considered wise to provide a more suitable place of worship for this congregation. At present \$7,500 have been gathered in cash and reliable pledges, so that in another year we expect to have a church edifice in process of erection. The English congregation have already provided their pastor with an excellent parsonage. This, with the new church, will give the work permanency. Every rupee for this new house will be given by our congregation.”

Gurhwal. Brother Gill says :

“This has been a year of unusual suffering in Gurhwal. Many thousand people who visited the Hurdwar mela, and many who had friends who brought contagion from that place, died of cholera. Fevers, too, have been very fatal. For a long time intercourse with most places in the province was practically stopped by sickness. The missionary purposed visiting Hurdwar, and actually went within a few hours' ride of that place, and preached to the pilgrims then passing in numbers, but was providentially prevented from going on. The great day of the mela had hardly arrived when cholera of a malignant type broke out among the hill

people, and swept them off by thousands. The main roads leading from Hurdwar into the hills were literally strewn with corpses.

"The famous shrine of Kidarnath was visited at the close of the rains. Very few pilgrims were at that time on the road. Conversation was held with the rawal, or high-priest of the temple, and several of his assistants. The result of the visit in the missionary's mind was that the whole institution is a fraud on the public of India. Not only are those in authority there in perpetual quarrels among themselves, but their whole bearing, conversation, and life, show plainly that they have not the slightest interest in the spiritual welfare of the pilgrims. Idolatry, as illustrated in Kidarnath, makes all concerned hard-hearted, avaricious, and cruel. I pray that the prophecy in Isaiah xxi, 16, 17, may speedily be fulfilled of that place.

"During the rains Brother F. W. Greenwold, our efficient native member of Conference, and the other helpers, preached faithfully at the Pauri bazaar. At the same time they had daily lessons with me in the Bible, and prepared essays on Bible themes. At the close of the rains they returned to their several stations, to go on with their work there. A young Gurhwalee, who for many years has lived in Kumaon, has now returned to Gurhwal, bringing his wife with him, and commenced work among his own people. Brother Khiyalee, in whose village the little Christian community numbers over thirty, including orphan boys, continues his work among the villages. The special class from which he was converted has yielded us much fruit, and we have many hopeful inquirers among them. At Kotdwara, where Timtam lives, our work is taking a shape which is promising. A school has just been started there.

"During the year we have had twenty-four baptisms, of whom eight were adults. Our total Christian community numbers almost two hundred. We have also several families who are inquirers and candidates for baptism.

"The Rev. P. T. Wilson, M.D., of the South India Conference, has, in accordance with the intimation he received at our last Annual Conference, had a call to do medical work in the hills. The government appointment which he holds is the Superintendent of the Pilgrim Hospitals in Gurhwal and Kumaon. They are situated along the banks of the upper Ganges. His presence in the province as a physician meets a want long felt by the family of the missionary and the native Christians of Gurhwal. Although doing work for government, the doctor intends to continue his missionary labors, and expects to be assisted by some Christians who will devote all their time to evangelizing the heathen.

"Our people have, as a general thing, been preserved this year from flagrant sin. Some who had been away from the Church, and unworthy of a place in it, have returned, and are at present leading upright lives. Village people, who were once as wild as the mountains they inhabit, have begun to pray to the one true God, and to trust for salvation in Jesus Christ, their only Saviour. Our prayer and class-meetings give ample evidence that these mountain people are as open to conviction for sin and

as impressive by the story of the cross as are people of any other land.

"Said a poor woman the other day in meeting: 'I have been a great sinner, but I heartily repent of my sins, and I trust in Jesus Christ for forgiveness.' This woman came to us only a couple of years ago. Her marriage relations had been so mixed that of several children she brought us none knew which of three brothers was father to the children, for she had lived with them all. Since her baptism she has married a Christian widower, and is trying to lead a godly life. To me it seems but yesterday when two or three of our brethren, now class-leaders and worthy members of our Quarterly Conference, were utterly ignorant of the 'way of salvation.' But God has blessed the instruction which is constantly imparted to the people, and the means of grace daily accessible, to nobler purposes in life and higher conceptions of duty. In a worldly point of view they are prospering, too. Several have buffaloes, cows, and smaller cattle of their own, and at this season of the year they may be seen threshing out the grain they have just harvested, or ploughing their fields for new crops.

"The orphan boys and girls have increased in number. The children of our mission number about one hundred.

"The Gurhwal Juvenile Missionary Society has raised about fifty rupees for the Parent Board, which reflects great credit on the excellent management of the officers, who are all members of our native Church.

"In a word, the outlook of our work in Gurhwal is very hopeful. In no part of India does effort expended promise greater results. We have raised twelve rupees for our pastor."

Eastern Kumaon. Dr. Gray says: "It will be interesting only to report the new in connection with our work during the year. The old may be briefly stated as follows:

"1. *Schools.* Nine in number, average number on the rolls, 548; average daily attendance, 295. These schools are of a primary grade, and are run at an average cost of about \$3 *per mensem*, each, one half of which sum is provided by Government.

"2. *Dispensaries.* Two in number. Total number of patients treated will be about 1,100 by the end of the year.

"3. *Sunday-schools.* Two, with an attendance of about 100.

"4. Baptisms during the year, adults, 4; children, 1; total, 5.

"5. Total membership, 12. Full members, 7, and probationers, 5.

"The new circumstances calling for notice are—

"1. The erection of a chapel, 20x30, with two side rooms for classes. Total cost about \$900, all raised in India, mostly among English friends.

"Congregations have been very good ever since the opening, and continue to increase. Sunday services and work-day prayer-meetings are equally well attended. Since the opening of this place of worship a widespread spirit of inquiry seems to have arisen, and there are at present some very interesting cases.

"2. The opening of a refuge for young women, or rather large girls,

who would certainly grow up to bad lives. Five girls are now sheltered. More are likely to be gathered in soon. Three of these have been baptized, and the other two are being instructed for baptism. These girls seem to appreciate and greatly to enjoy their escape from sin and infamy. To this wretched life and profession they were set apart early in childhood, as one that would be lucrative to the family. This work is in charge of Miss Annie N. Budden, a daughter of Rev. J. H. Budden, of the London Mission, Almorah, and a sister of Mrs. Dr. Gray."

Palee. This work has been supplied by Harkna Wilson, local preacher and native doctor. Two small schools for boys have been kept up as circumstances would permit, but they had but a small degree of prosperity. A dispensary at Dwarehath has been sustained, and not a few have been relieved. This field is one that ought to be fruitful, but as yet we have been able to bestow but little attention and labor upon it.

ROHILKUND DISTRICT. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. E.

The year has been a gloomy one for the poor people of this district. The rainfall was the heaviest known for many years, and caused great loss of property. It was immediately followed by wide-spread fever and ague, which now continue. Hardly a native family has escaped, and thousands have died. Unplowed lands and uncut fields still testify to its prevalence and power. Our missionaries and native assistants have all been spared, though some have been ill. Indeed, the whole Christian community has been wonderfully preserved. The cause of this, under a kind Providence, has been, they have better opportunities for getting medicine, and are more intelligent in using it, than non-Christians.

All our old work has been conserved, and four new stations will be opened in January, 1880. Our force, which has increased during the year, now numbers, including missionaries, native ministers, local deacons, preachers, and exhorters, eighty-nine men. Of these, twelve are students in the Theological Seminary, six are teachers in mission schools, one is a landholder, one a government clerk, and two colporteurs for the North India Bible Society. Three are supported by the native Churches to which they belong and in which they labor, and the remainder wholly, or in part, by the Missionary Society. The examination of character at the District Conference was very searching; two brethren, between whom there had been ill feeling, were deemed worthy of reproof, but the characters of all were passed, and the licenses of all except one renewed. His was not renewed because he was thought not adapted to the work. With few exceptions all have labored with zeal and fidelity during the year, and some have shown spiritual progress. One young man was recommended for admission as a probationer in the Annual Conference. Four young men were recommended for admission to the theological seminary.

The District Conference, which has just closed a most interesting and profitable session of six days, is, in fact, a miniature Annual Conference, of above ninety members. The reports, discussions, essays, and lectures were

very interesting, and the sermons and other religious exercises exceedingly profitable. The love-feast on Sunday was the best Hindustani love-feast I ever attended. Some of the subjects discussed were "The temporal condition of native Christians;" "Measures for spreading the gospel without mission aid;" "The best form for the decent and inexpensive burial of the dead." "Spiritual Power" was the topic of the sermon which gave the key-note to our social meetings, and this was followed by "God's Call."

The educational work of the district has continued about the same as last year, and cannot be much improved without larger appropriations from home. Some of the brethren are seeking endowments for their principal schools. I cannot too warmly approve this plan. A few thousand or even hundred rupees so invested will yield an incalculable interest of education and good morals. There has been a most gratifying increase in the number of Christian boys educated. We now have seventy-three in boarding-schools, and about fifty others who attend other schools, and are instructed with more or less regularity, exclusive of those studying at Bareilly in the Theological Seminary and Normal High School. The cost per boy *per mensem* is about \$1. There have been fewer baptisms than usual this year, for the following reasons: 1. We are instructing the people longer and more carefully before baptism. 2. The sickness has been so great that every thought has been swallowed up in the care of the sick.

The native Churches in the cities and large towns are improving every year in intelligence and spirituality. In the villages the progress is slower. Old habits stick fast as the skin itself. Old marriage rites, old idolatrous burial rites, old habits of trade and business, are hard to be displaced. The observance of the Sabbath, strict truth in trade, purity in social life, love for education and industry, and personal experience of the spirituality of our holy religion, these are the difficult tasks for village Christians. They are, however, slowly learning. They are learning what "revivals" are, and to further them, and bring all our native Christians together. A plan is on foot to establish an annual Christian *mela*, which will be practically a camp-meeting.

Socially, native Christians are slowly rising, and as education increases they will take their places beside the proudest of non-Christians. They are still very poor. There has been a slight increase in the amount gathered from native Churches for the support of pastors, but it is still very little.

I think there has not been as much bazaar preaching done as formerly, but there has been much more of direct friendly intercourse with non-Christians, and preaching to them in little groups, or as they have mixed in Christian congregations. They understand both us and our religion much better than they did; the upright and well-disposed approve at least the moral truth our preachers preach and the good lives they live. I believe, too, that they feel, both Hindus and Mussulmans, and especially the latter, since the reverses the political power of Islam has experienced, that our religion is the spreading, conquering one, and they cannot hinder it.

The castes into which we have gained admission are giving us more and more converts, and the future is full of hope to us, as, with devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, and a firmer faith in his Son, we close the year of toil. I herewith present the reports of the several stations:

Bareilly. Rev. G. H. McGrew writes as follows: "The statistical tables for the current year will show forty-one fewer full members than were reported in 1878. This decrease is partly due to the fact that *twenty-three* members have removed or died, while only *nine* have been received. The remainder of the decrease is due to a rectification of the Church records. On consultation with the Superintendent of the Girls' Orphanage, I ascertained that no fewer than *twenty-seven* names which were entered on the records as belonging to girls in the Orphanage should be struck off. Of these, by far the larger number of girls had married and removed from the station without the fact being noted in the books. It is very difficult to keep this part of the record correctly, because there are three persons in the station who are authorized to solemnize matrimony, and because girls removing from the Orphanage are not uniformly required to produce Church letters before their names are entered on the Church register.

"There are twelve more probationers than were reported last year, making a total number of *seventy-two*. Of these, perhaps twenty are nearly ready for admission into full membership.

"I have baptized *twelve* adults and *fifty-eight* children. Our recent converts have all stood firm. The young Mohammedan mentioned in last year's report has done remarkably well. His older brother is now seeking baptism.

"During the year we have found openings for work among two new classes of people—the Baerages in the district, and the cooks attached to the military messes in the station. Of the former class, a very promising young man, living in the village of Pordauli, nine miles distant, was baptized last year; and a much older man, belonging to the same village, received baptism early in the last season. Both of these still itinerate among their former disciples, many of whom seem disposed to receive from them their new religion. I am sorry to say that they are not nearly so willing as formerly to pay their old religious teachers.

"Our opening among the military cooks is the most promising one of the year. Seven men of this class have been baptized, and two or three more are ready for baptism. These men ask from us nothing but religious instruction, forming in this respect a very favorable exception to the majority of our converts. Although they occupy a position full of temptation, they have thus far done well, and promise to be very valuable accessions to the Church. They have recently offered to increase their contributions, so as to pay the salary of a man who shall devote his entire time to the work among them. Such a man is imperatively demanded.

"Early in the year, with the consent of the Presiding Elder, the native helper who had been living at Ale Ganj, was transferred to Mir Ganj, on the Moradabad turnpike, where some recently baptized Christians were living. It was thought best to secure a house for him somewhat apart

from these, so as not to prejudice our work in the eyes of the other people of the place. A roofless house, with broken walls, which had been deserted by its occupants, was pointed out by the *samindeir* as suitable for our purpose. The village authorities were called, and concurred in saying that the former tenant had forfeited his rights, and that the *samindeir* had a clear right to rent it to us. As the former tenant was a Mohammedan, we had some misgivings about taking possession of the place, but as the village *daragha*, himself a Mohammedan, concurred with the rest in saying that the *samindeir's* right to rent was clear, we struck a bargain, and instructed the helper to take possession and to have it repaired at once. He moved some light articles of furniture into the place, had the door-frames set, and work upon the walls begun. All went smoothly until we left the place. Half an hour after our departure a crowd of Mohammedans went to the place, pitched the helper's goods into the alley, tore the door-frames from their places, and knocked down the walls. As soon as information reached me, I complained to the authorities, had the leaders in the disturbance arrested, brought to Bareilly, and put under bonds to keep the peace. Since then we have had no trouble in the village. The Church, in the face of much scandal occasioned by the immoral conduct of one of our irregular helpers, has prospered in every way. Several new families are reported to be ready for baptism.

"At Pilibheet Brother James Jordan has been doing a quiet, but very satisfactory, work. This field has been laboriously cultured for several years, but without much apparent result. The city is largely Mohammedan, and the inhabitants are very bigoted. As usual when we begin to get people interested, opposition was excited. Several families of sweepers, who were ready for baptism, have been turned back by a man of their own *caste*, in Government employ. Nevertheless, three or four families are reported as waiting for my coming to be baptized.

"In the territory more immediately under the supervision of Brother Ibrahim Solomon good work has been done. The converts are scattered so widely that it is impossible to describe them in detail. The interest seems to have centered in Pardauli, where, in response to the earnest appeal of the head-man, who is a Christian of several years' standing, we have opened an inexpensive vernacular school. It has been fairly well-attended, boys coming from surrounding villages also. The fees collected here amounted to 35 per cent. of the entire cost of the school. There are now three Christian families living in the village, and the prejudice against them is fast breaking down. The brother of the head-man, above alluded to, who formerly was our most determined and influential opponent, is now a hearty patron of the school, and says that he is willing to be baptized, provided he shall not be compelled to eat and drink with the other Christians. His baptism has been indefinitely postponed.

"In another village in this territory a respectable Brahman and his family are said to be waiting for baptism, and there are inquirers, more or less enlightened and earnest, scattered here and there in other villages.

"At Fatoh Ganj, where Brother Solomon lives, the chief interest centers

in the school. The attendance has been somewhat greater than it was last year. Notwithstanding this fact, the grant-in-aid was, without notice, reduced in July to three rupees *per mensem*. The inspector had expressed himself as well satisfied with the quality of the instruction, and no reason for the reduction was given.

"Work has been opened at Aoulie, a large town lying on the railway west of Bareilly. As usual, it has begun among the *sweepers*. The field promises well, and one of this year's graduates from the Theological School has been appointed by the District Conference to occupy it. We hope to report large results from his labors.

"In Bareilly Station the work has assumed no new or striking aspect, excepting, perhaps, the fact, alluded to above, that several military cooks have embraced Christianity. Since the close of the rains the health of the Christian community has been seriously disturbed by the prevalence of fever. But it is a matter for sincere gratitude that, although many have been seriously ill, none have died from the fever. In the Orphanage, although the community has been in an unsettled and somewhat crowded state, owing to the extensive changes which were being made in the buildings, there has been comparatively little dangerous sickness and but few deaths.

"During the year much of my own time and thought has been given to effecting the changes just mentioned.

"The schools have all been somewhat interrupted. The teacher of the small *sweeper*-school, which was kept in Keshu's house, died in June. Since then we have found no suitable person for his place. This school is supported by funds collected in the station. It is a very important branch of our work, and should be revived as soon as possible.

"A part of the Sadar Bazaar school-house fell unexpectedly in the third week in August. The whole building had been put in complete repair just before the beginning of the rains; but, being of unburned bricks, the walls became completely saturated with moisture, and, having a heavy roof of tiles like many other houses of the same kind, it fell. Fortunately the accident occurred at night, otherwise the results would have been most disastrous. An attempt was made to save the rest of the building by covering the walls with matting, but they crumbled away, and a few days later the rest of the house came down. Since then the school has been occupying temporary sheds with thatched roofs. The work of rebuilding has been begun. It is a matter for regret that, from want of funds, we are compelled to rebuild with the same kind of bricks. But the old house stood nearly ten years, and the new one will probably last as long.

"The attendance on the main school in the city has increased thirty per cent. this year, and there has been an increase of more than forty per cent. in the amount of fees. The annual examinations have not yet been made, hence I cannot say certainly that there has been a corresponding improvement in the instruction. Two of the new teachers have passed the entrance examination, from whom excellent work may reasonably be expected. It is plain that a better class of boys is coming into the school.

A member of the Brahmo Somaj recently gave an unusual reason for sending his boy to us, namely: that the government schools graduated a pack of atheists, and he wished his son to be taught constantly that there is a God.

"During the rains the work of this school, also, was interfered with, on account of the dilapidated state of the school-house. This building, which stands adjoining the new church, a door opening from one into the other, was erected several years ago. It has two sections, built at different times. The larger of these is two-storied, with the second floor and the roof supported by arches of small bricks. For several years these arches have been gradually cracking open, and the beams on which they rest have been slowly settling. Four or five years ago some of the latter were shored up with timbers resting on the floor below. This year, when the walls and roof became heavy from the unusual quantity of rain, the whole building began to settle, and the cracks in the arches widened, letting in the rain through the roof. The end wall of the smaller section cracked open three or four inches, and the roof leaked so badly that we were compelled to move temporarily into the church. The building has been examined by a government engineer and pronounced to be utterly unsafe. The special danger is that some one of the arches will give way, letting all the rest fall. Unless the whole place is renovated before the beginning of the next rainy season the school will have to be suspended, in part, at least, as all the boys cannot be taught in the church. Later in the season the prevalence of fever cut down the attendance materially; but as the sickness abates the attendance begins to improve.

"The demand for a third class in this school is imperative. We are sending five or six boys every year to the Government High School, because we have no arrangement for taking them further in their course of study. A third class would supply the missing link, and enable us to fit boys for the Normal High School. Under existing arrangements this latter institution, which is situated in Bareilly, receives boys from the mission schools in all our Sadar stations, except Bareilly itself. We work with the boys for five or six years, and then, just at the most critical age, are compelled to let them pass out from under our influence. I am sure that we would not only secure a larger attendance, but also a better class of boys, if we could pass them out of our city school into the Normal High School, and so on up to the entrance class.

"The Bible and the Catechism are now taught regularly in the city school, and have been made a part of the course of study. I have been able to give an hour a day to this work.

"Our Sunday-schools have been conducted as formerly. The Berean Lesson Leaves are used in them all. The attendance on the school which meets in the new church in the bazaar is larger than it was last year.

"*Evangelistic work* has been conducted much in the same way that it was last year. Dr. Scott and Brothers Thomas and Banerjea have alternated with me in the regular preaching services on Sunday.

"The congregation in the new church in the city is growing in numbers and interest. It is made up of about equal numbers of Christians and non-Christians. Of the latter class some attend with marked regularity. This Church is rapidly enlarging its sphere of usefulness, and I hope soon to see it occupying the place of importance to which its central location and commodiousness justly entitle it.

"Early in the year a couple of kind friends in America sent us a fine bell, which rang for the first time on Easter morning. Recently I received a large tower clock, which is now being put into its place. This clock is chiefly the gift of Colonel J. G. Fair, of the Big Bonanza Silver Mine. It is admirably constructed and finished, and will, doubtless, keep good time. Before a year has passed I expect that many of the people of the city will be eating their food, regulating their business, and even worshiping their idols, in accordance with the index fingers on its four dials.

"The theological students, under the indefatigable leadership of Dr. Scott, have continued to preach in the ~~bazaars~~ ^{barracks}. This work seems like a veritable casting of bread upon the waters; but the 'many days' have not yet been fulfilled. The surrounding villages also have been visited, but with little apparent results.

"During the year the religious life of the Christian community has noticeably increased. The class and prayer-meetings have been well attended. There is a deepening seriousness and intensity in many of the native brethren.

"I wish to record my appreciation of the cordial and invaluable assistance which the stewards and class-leaders have rendered to me in the pastoral work. I do not think that they have neglected or overlooked a single point in the disciplinary plan. The money collected for the poor has been administered by them with great care and discrimination. Early in the year I put upon the class-leaders the responsibility of preparing and recommending the candidates for baptism. This plan has worked admirably. They have done their work faithfully and well. Only last Sunday they declined to recommend a man who gets 46 rupees a month, on the ground that he was not sufficiently instructed. Realizing that they stood as a sort of god-fathers to the new converts, they are more zealous in teaching them, both before and after baptism.

"In April I was notified by the Church-of-England chaplain that the part of the station cemetery which had been set aside for the burial of native Christians was almost full, and that the military authorities would probably object to our receiving a share of the addition which had recently been made to the grave-yard. The ground of their objection was said to be that last year we had carried the bodies of persons who had died of cholera through the cantonments near the soldiers' barracks for interment. Upon applying to have a part of the aforesaid addition set aside for the use of native Christians, I was informed that in future Government could not undertake to provide burial-places for that class of persons, and that this determination on the part of Government had been publicly notified in the 'Gazette of India' on the 12th of December, 1877.

Inasmuch as our private burying-ground had been closed six or eight years ago by an order of Government, under an agreement to furnish us with a place for interment, I thought that we had a special case. Accordingly I selected an eligible site in Government land, adjoining the mission premises on the west, containing an acre and a half, and applied to have it granted to us for a grave-yard. After some delay and a lengthened correspondence with Government, the grant was made; but under the express condition that, under penalty of the Government repossessing the ground, we should wall it and maintain it in good order. Under this condition we were put in possession. Up to this time the ground has not been walled, because there is no money to do it with. At least 500 rupees will be needed to put it in a state for use. The case is pressing, as we have already crowded the part allotted to us in the station grave-yard, and any day an order may come forbidding us to bury there. Some action on the part of the mission should certainly be taken at once.

"I could relate many striking facts showing how an interest in Christ and Christianity is spreading among the people, but lack of space forbids.

"One of the most curious cases is that of an old man living at Busal-pore, twenty-five miles from Bareilly. No Christians live in his town, but, although he had never heard of Christianity, eight or ten years ago he began to be troubled about his soul. Two of his sons were servants here, and he was accustomed from time to time to visit them. In going from the city to the soldiers' quarter, where his sons were employed, he had to pass by our station church. He knew nothing more concerning the building than that it was devoted to the worship of the Englishman's God, and he was too timid to make inquiries. Following a sort of blind instinct, he was accustomed to go to the steps before the closed doors of the church, and, bowing down upon them, to put his face close to the hot bricks. In this posture he would remain for hours at a time. He did not pray in words, for, like Moses at Horeb, he did not know the excellent name of Him who was worshiped within. But in his heart was a long-drawn aspiration after light. This singular conduct was repeated at intervals for several years. At last, by means of some ascertained agency, the Light of the world dawned upon his soul, and he found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Khera Bajera. Dr Scott in charge. The native Christian community at this little "outstation" now numbers twenty-two, including all ages. The little one will yet become a thousand. The general condition of the native Church has improved during the year. Last year one disorderly member, emboldened in sin, quite overrode the native preacher. Fazlulla, who has taken the place of that preacher, is a man of greater patience as well as nerve, and the disorderly member has been cut off and put in check from making disturbance in the Christian community.

Preaching has been kept up more regularly than last year. A number could be baptized, but we see that it would likely render them dependent on us for temporal support. Among these persons is a Thakur family,

and also a Brahmin family. It is sometimes very perplexing to know what is best to be done in such cases. Besides these the native preacher reports three or four other cases ready for baptism, and he has been calling for some one to come and do this work. I would much prefer it, if we could have a native preacher here who could assume all responsibility in this matter. The school work has been reduced more recently for want of funds. One girls' school has been closed, leaving a school for boys and one for girls. Each of these is a Sunday-school, and this, with the Scripture instruction during the week, makes these schools an important agency in our work. A manifest leaven is spreading. This rural district, being thirty miles removed from the antagonizing influence of any large city, is a more hopeful field than our central stations. I indulge a strong hope that many of these children will yet be baptized. Their ideas of religion now are more Christian than pagan.

Since the rains, this region, in common with a large part of North India, has been scourged with malarial fever. Some six hundred persons have died out of that community. Three times a quantity of medicine has been distributed. Nearly all the Christians have been sick, but none have died. The time of writing this is too early to report on itinerating and village preaching.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND NORMAL HIGH-SCHOOL.

Rev. D. W. Thomas, President, writes as follows: "The present number of students is forty-two, of whom it is expected eighteen will graduate this year. The number on our roll would have been much larger had it not been for the failure of our theological candidates in their entrance examination.

"Our Conference Educational Committee had during the previous year fixed the following test examination for entrance, namely: 'That candidates for admission into the Theological Seminary shall be required either to produce certificates showing that they have passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University or of the Punjaub University, or that they have received an equivalent education and passed in some institution of learning in the country.' Exceptions to be made only in the case of persons who give special promise of usefulness in the ministry; and they must pass an examination in the Urdu or Hindu equivalent to the Middle School Departmental examination.

"This entrance test, to which some members of the Committee had objected, proved to be '*ahead of our age*,' or too high and severe for the young men of our infant mission, they having had but few educational opportunities. Hence, notwithstanding the great demand for even moderately educated native preachers, the young brethren who came up for admission could not pass the test, and were obliged to return home disappointed and in a measure discouraged.

"We, however, entertain a hope that some of the brethren who failed this year will have prepared themselves for the examination next year, and that we shall have a much larger class of much better prepared stu-

dents. The students now in the institution, in both departments, have worked hard, and with but few exceptions have made good progress, and give promise of much usefulness.

"Dr. Scott, Principal of the Theological Seminary, has continued to hold religious services once a week especially for the students, and he is leading them up, both by precept and example, to a higher and purer life, and to an earnest desire and effort for the salvation of souls. The students still preach extensively in the city and adjacent villages.

"Brother Banerjea, besides his other teaching in both departments, continues his daily Bible lessons in the High School, from which we anticipate grand religious results.

"The financial condition of this institution is about as it was last year. Though some of our scholarship patrons have failed thus far to send us the interest on the scholarships which they had pledged, yet by practicing rigid economy and careful personal attention to our small scholarship investment here, we hope to close the year nearly, if not quite, free from debt.

"We are still praying that the *Good Spirit* may move some of the Lord's '*good and faithful*' to send us donations, especially for the endowment of professorships."

The principal, Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., gives the following account of that school of the prophets:

"At present there are two classes in the school—a class of fourteen, who are finishing their second year's course of study, and a class of seven, who graduate in December. Several men of the larger class came to the school from active work in preaching, and they are sterling men. Most of the graduating class promise well. Eight years ago one of them was a robust boy, swinging a blacksmith's hammer in our industrial school. The idea of becoming a preacher possessed him then, and he clung to his purpose till he found an opportunity to enter this school. I expect to hear a good account of Patras. Benshoff is a little mountaineer, from far up in the Himalayas, who longs to get back to his mountain tribes. He will do good work. D. P. Kidder has become a steady, earnest worker, and seems to have the root of the matter in him. Two of the best students in the class are low-caste men, showing how little caste has to do with mind. Nand Ram is a converted Banya (merchant caste) who promises well as an evangelist. He clings to his people, and often visits the villages in which his large circle of relatives live. Soon after his baptism they tried to kill him; now they love him.

"As to their studies, I may say that the men generally have made encouraging progress. I have never seen students anywhere go about their studies with more avidity. Their interest is manifested by an endless number of questions. Hardly any question in theology escapes them. It often surprises me how they discern and drag up the real difficulties, and partial or superficial answers do not satisfy them. Great freedom is given in the class-room for conversation, and days are taken up sometimes in the discussion of a difficult point. This is a necessity, too, from our

want of vernacular text-books. We are reduced to Socratic and peripatetic methods, and Remington Hall is a regular stoa. In view of what our pupils begin with, our efforts at instructing them are not unsatisfactory. We hope that the fundamental points of biblical theology are grasped by them. We aim at this rather than to spend much time in speculative and theoretic theology. Views of theology are made to grow directly out of the Bible, rather than depend on human authority and speculation. We aim at imparting habits of study and exegetical investigation. We seek to break up the traditional habit of dependence and imitation in this people. More spontaneity is desirable.

"Several students are pursuing Greek, with some promise.

"We aim at assisting evangelical work with study. Every student is supposed to preach at least once a week in the city bazaar or among the adjacent villages. Bareilly city is laid off in preaching districts, each one of which is assigned to a band of students. By this scheme all parts of the city hear the Gospel regularly during the hot months. In the cooler months the surrounding villages are reached—some by rail. This arrangement for preaching is not only a constant practice drill to the men, but is the means also of systematically spreading the Gospel, and has borne good fruit in the conversion of souls.

"I am glad to believe that the religious spirit of the men has improved, as we have got them under more careful discipline and instruction. Many of the first pupils were taken up without careful discrimination, and some of them had to be turned away. But we are getting a more promising class of men. One pupil has been sent away during the past year for quarreling and ill-temper. All see more clearly that men of blameless and devoted lives are required for the ministry, and we are learning to 'lay hands suddenly on no man.' The most interesting questions in the class-room are those that start up on the subject of conversion, holiness, and the moral life. In an eminent and special sense the Seminary can be made a 'school of Christ.' It is what the men learn to *be* and *feel* here that will make this school a power in our mission.

"The outlook for future classes is in some respects not very flattering. First, the class of young men that we had hoped would turn to the ministry seem more inclined to go into secular employment. Young men of Christian parentage, who have received a better education, do not seem inclined to the ministry. They can get better pay as teachers and government servants, and this determines them to other employment. A Holy Ghost baptism on the native Church may correct this. Again, we are training men, but their future support, in view of the limited appropriations from the Missionary Society, becomes a problem. We still have vast populations near us not reached. We can enlarge the ministry, but it must be supported. The financial ability of the native Church will be very small for some time to come. Just how a ministry is to be raised up and supported for evangelizing those masses is not yet clear. But we must do our duty, and we know it, and God will lead the way. It may be that men instructed in our Theological Seminary, and supporting them-

selves by secular employment, may yet become a power in spreading the Gospel and in evangelizing the masses. We are ready to instruct men who may afterward look for their support to secular employment, while using a portion of their time, as they can, in preaching the Gospel."

Shahjehanpore. Rev. T. S. Johnson, missionary in charge, submits the following: "The interesting inquirer mentioned in last year's report has continued steadfast, and made remarkable progress in religious knowledge and experience. He asked several months ago to be baptized, and he, with his eldest son, also a married man, has just been admitted into the Church by baptism, and there is good reason to hope that their families will soon follow them; while there are others in the neighborhood (which is seventeen miles from the city) who promise soon to become Christians. Two Mohammedan families in another location, four adults and two children, who have for some time been inquirers, have also been baptized. One of the men, who was sick at the time, has since died, giving good evidence to the last of his faith in Christ; the others continue steadfast.

"A chapel for English services, in which also Hindustani services will be held, has been erected during the year, without any cost to the Missionary Society. It is forty-four feet by twenty-two feet, substantially built, with a small room in the rear.

"In the out-stations of Parwayan and Tilhar the work continues much as in the past. In Tilhar, however, two adults have been baptized. Jane, the wife of Edwin Gay, a local preacher, died here on the 18th of October. She formerly labored as a Bible woman, and upon her death-bed declared that Jesus, whom she had recommended to others, fully sustained her.

THE ORPHANAGE.

"The greatly increased number in this institution renders it a much heavier charge than formerly. Daily prayer-meetings have been held during the past month, resulting in great benefit to many of the boys, as well as to others. The school has made fair progress. The teachers, most of whom were educated in the school, are hard-working and successful. The higher classes are amalgamated with classes of the same grade in the city school, which arrangement works advantageously to both schools. The fever, which has recently prevailed so generally, found its way into the Orphanage, and many of the children suffered more or less; but all have recovered or are convalescing. A number of the boys admitted during the late famine were dirt-eaters, and their systems are so deranged in consequence that numbers of them die from time to time with diarrhea and dysentery. Two wells have been sunk in the Orphanage lands, and the work of cultivation by the boys has been somewhat increased. A colony of the bigger boys, who were not promising in study, has been sent to Panahpore, the Christian village, ten miles away. They have built a house and dug up and are cultivating several acres of land. The workshop has also been somewhat increased, and it is plain that still further attention must be given to manual labor, in order that many of the boys may be prepared to earn a livelihood and become useful citizens.

"The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been diligently and successfully prosecuted in the city and at other points on the circuit. Already we see some fruit, and expect to see still more."

Panahpore. This Christian village has had few new settlers during the year. The crops now ripening have been injured very much by excessive rain, but the people are still hopeful. The boys' school has not been prosperous during the year, but the girls' have done very well. Many parents are too poor to afford to lose even the little their children can earn in the fields. The native pastor, Rev. Horace Adams, has labored during the year with his usual faithfulness and diligence. The people love him, and his influence over them is very great, and is always exercised for their good. He reports greater friendliness than ever among the people of the neighboring villages.

The little church in the center of the village is now crowded, and the instruction of the pulpit, class-meeting, prayer-meeting, and Sunday-school is regularly given. Very slowly, but none the less surely, this little community is rising to a perception of the duties and responsibilities of Christianity.

Budaon. Rev. R. Hoskins gives the following very cheering account of his work: "There are many evidences of a very favorable feeling toward Christianity among the mass of the people of this district. Idolatry begins to appear hateful, and many join us in speaking against it. In all places where the gospel has been faithfully preached numbers are found who are glad to assist in extirpating idol-worship and Brahmin supremacy, though they dislike to bring upon themselves social ostracism by becoming Christians.

"In Budaon City a marked change is progressing among the Mohammedans in their attitude toward Christianity. Their old objections against the Trinity have largely ceased, and we frequently hear them say that Christians are monotheists, and will obtain salvation by obeying the Prophet, Jesus Christ. This belief is spreading among them, and it will be an interesting study to watch its progress; now they look upon us as of the same family and inheriting the same promises; and it will not be strange if, in the course of time, converts to Christianity shall find life more tolerable at home among Mohammedan relatives than converts from orthodox Islam to Wahabiism do. Certainly there are many persons of good position who would delight to see Christians crushed, but there is a very strong under-current of popular feeling in our favor. A marked change is seen in the feeling of the people in reference to bazaar-preaching; there is very little discussion, and the crowd gives excellent attention. Frequently the same persons are seen repeatedly at the preaching service. We have been trying a new way of spreading the truth. After a thorough and repeated discussion of some phase of the plan of redemption, we sell a small, attractive book on the subject discussed. For instance, we preach two or three times on the love of God, as manifested in the gift of his Son, and then sell a tract-sermon on this same subject. Thus we hope to make a definite and permanent impression on our hearers.

"Our Christian books are sought by the people; formerly we found it difficult to give them away, now we find it difficult to supply the demand. A small weekly tract-paper, with local news items, and short, crisp articles in explication of Christian truth, is one of the needs of the work. Three hundred copies weekly ought not to cost more than ten rupees monthly. During the cold season we made great use of the magic lantern and Scripture views. Frequently hundreds would gather and sit down on the ground, and see the pictures, and listen to the preaching. We never lacked a good congregation who would look and listen for two and three hours. We used a single lantern, and hung the sheet under some broad-spreading tree. Our city Sunday-schools have done a good work in the dissemination of the truth this year. The attendance at the main school has averaged about one hundred and sixty, of whom two thirds are non-Christians. Each of the other city schools has an average of thirty women and girls. Frequently their little school-rooms are crowded with Mussulman women. This is a very interesting part of our work; the seed is being sown in hearts longing for rest and comfort. The obstacles we usually meet in teaching the men are notably absent in the woman's work. Owing to the universal prevalence of sin and fear among the people, the women do not come in contact with their recognized religious teachers, and, consequently, no one of their own families can prejudice them against the truth. They are an element in the community almost entirely separated from the influence that prevails among the men. The Mohammedan maulvis are continually preaching against idolatry, while it is well known that their wives serve their local gods and idols most fervently. But our educated and trained Christian women have an almost undisputed field to cultivate for the Master. Our colporteur is doing a very much-needed form of work in spreading Christian literature; the Sunday-schools are preparing the coming generation for the open acceptance and confession of Christ; the Bible women are reaching the secluded zenana women; the bazaar preaching reaches another section of the community, and seasons of revival have blessed the growing Church.

Early in the year we held a series of meetings in a village belonging to an Englishman who came to India forty-five years ago. Having settled down in the country for life, he adopted very largely the ways and customs of the country, and for years he was so mixed up with the Mohammedans that they judged that he was heartily one of them. During the mutiny of 1857 he saw how utterly unreliable were their professions of friendship, and from that time he and his family have been more inclined to Christianity. In February we held a series of meetings in their village with most encouraging results. At the close of the services we organized a class of eight persons, and appointed one class-leader and one Sunday-school superintendent. There are about forty persons, large and small, belonging to this family, and they have a controlling influence in several neighboring villages; if the proper man is appointed there as pastor we may hope for excellent results.

In Budaon city we have had one season of revival; the membership was quickened and several persons were converted to God. The outlook is very encouraging, the seed sown is springing, and the harvest is ripening. Daily we have fresh cause for rejoicing, people seeking for instruction, men convicted of sin and pleading for mercy, and a spirit of friendliness to the ambassador of Christ.

Moradabad.—Rev. E. W. Parker, Missionary in charge, writes: "The native Church has grown but little in numbers during the past year. Twelve adults have been baptized, but several have also left with letters, so that our increase has been small. Spiritual growth, however, is manifest from the constant attendance on the means of grace, the increasing intelligence of the religious experiences, and the efforts of many for the salvation of others. The entire Church is divided into classes, the meetings of which are well attended. Some of these classes are small, as our people are scattered in different parts of the city, but the attendance of inquirers often makes the meetings quite full. In different parts of the city, and also in some of the villages, there are some well-instructed inquirers who will ere long receive baptism. Most of these are of the artisan class, and are independent; a few, however, from the Mohammedans are kept back by the lack of any means of support, as a change of religion will deprive them of their present income. Our evangelistic work is carried on through a variety of means.

"1. The city Sabbath service, held in the school-house hall, is attended by many outsiders, especially during the summer months, and thus many a sermon is preached to non-Christian attentive listeners. Every Sabbath brings more or less of these Hindus and Mohammedans, and a few often attend quite regularly for months together; others attend for a few Sundays and then disappear, while many only come for a single service. But through this service the people are receiving a more correct view of what our Saviour really taught. A week's course of evangelical lectures delivered by Babu Ram Chandar Basu was very well attended both by Hindus and Mohammedans.

"2. Our Sunday-schools also serve as very efficient auxiliaries in evangelistic work. There are 19 of these schools in the city of Moradabad, with over 800 pupils, and in the entire circuit there are 25 schools, with over 1,000 scholars. Of these about 700 are non-Christian children, who are being faithfully taught the truth, and are almost imperceptibly receiving it. Our largest Sunday-school numbers about 300, and, along with the Christian adults and children, many intelligent non-Christian boys and young men are being thoroughly drilled in the lessons, full of Christ and his truth. The other Sunday-schools are small, but are no less important as agencies for the spread of the gospel, as through these many of the parents and friends of the children are reached. In some of these small schools the children sing with us, kneel in prayer, and repeat after their teachers the Lord's Prayer. Our hearts praise God daily for these children, and our earnest prayers and anxious labors are given for their salvation.

"3. Our day-schools are also a means of spreading the truth, as in these, also, the Scriptures are taught, and through these many friends are gained. There are in the circuit 51 Christian and 326 non-Christian boys, and 90 Christian and 314 non-Christian girls, making a total of 781 children in our day-schools, and receiving religious instruction.

"4. Our Mahalla work forms another very important means of spreading the Gospel. This consists in visiting certain places in the city where there are inquirers or friends, and holding open-air meetings in front of some friend's house or shop. There are some ten friendly wards in this city, where usually weekly meetings are held. Many of the laymen of our Church aid in this work. Two or three go together, and, sitting near a friend's house, they sing a few hymns, and when the people gather round they talk, exhort, sing, or pray, as seems best. This work has proved very successful in two ways. It has given members of our Church work such as they can do, and which interests them, and increases their zeal and strength, and it has brought around us many friends and inquirers who will soon in turn be added to the workers. If those who are now Christians can be enlisted in this work, and if, as fast as they are re-enforced by those whom they teach, these re-enforcements can be led to active efforts also, we must see very encouraging success during the next ten years. For this we are organizing and working. The Christian women are also engaged in similar teaching, only that their work is carried on in the day-time, when the men are away from home. On the first of each month a 'leader's meeting' is held, in which all the men report what they have done, and plan for another month. At the same time the women hold a similar meeting, to report and consult concerning their labors. We are thus trying to train up a working Church, and are seeking through all our departments of work to reach, educate, and save the heathen around us; we have perfect confidence of success in the future, while we praise God for what he has already done."

Sambhal is a circuit, the head of which is in the city of Sambhal, where the Hindus expect the next and last incarnation will take place. Thousands of pilgrims visit every year hundreds of sacred localities within the circle of what was once a very large city, but is now a number of *sarraes*, that is, fragments of the old city surrounded by fields and groves. Last year there was a curious lawsuit here, which on appeal went before the judge at Moradabad, and subsequently before the High Court of N. W. P., at Allahabad. There was an ancient Hindu temple in the city; some six hundred years ago the Mohammedans on taking possession of the place destroyed, as was their custom, this temple, and built on its site a mosque. The Hindus, excited by an adventurer, raised a sum of money, and sued for recovery of the site. It is needless to say the case was decided against them.

Rev. Zahur-ul-Huqq, native minister, has charge here, and has with him five native helpers. There is an Anglo-vernacular school, containing about seventy-five boys; and five girls' schools, containing one hundred girls. Each of these has a Sunday-school in connection with it. At

Rasulpore and Sharikpore are small Christian congregations which assemble every Sabbath. About sixteen Christian boys are instructed here. Those at Rasulpore have done very well, indeed. At Gangeshri, about twenty miles from Sambhal, are two Christian families. Brother Huqq visited them in October, and baptized a whole family. There are about two hundred people of the sweeper caste here, and Brother Huqq thinks them all ready to become Christians. A young man from the Theological Seminary will be sent for their instruction in January.

The people of Hatam Sarae, who last year fell away and were restored again, have not continued faithful. They sometimes confess their fault and ask forgiveness, but they are evidently very weak, and may not become established for some time.

There have been sixteen baptisms during this year. The congregation at Sambhal has increased very much, and now fills the little chapel. There has also been good improvement in the boys' school.

Amroha is a large circuit under charge of Rev. Hiram A. Cutting. Local preachers and exhorters are posted at nine different points in the circuit. Each one has from ten to twenty villages in charge, in each of which from one to five Christian families live. The people have suffered exceedingly from the excessive rain and the fever which followed, and the heathen, according to custom, have offered various sacrifices and gifts to their gods and goddesses in hope that the *sickness* would be stayed, but all in vain. I extract from Brother Cutting's report a conversation which one of our local preachers overheard :

"A Hindu asked the head man of his village, 'What is the reason that although we Hindus spend so much money in offering for the purpose of stopping this sickness it is not in the least abated, while among the Christians, who do nothing of the kind, it never comes, or if it come they immediately get well?' The head man with great warmth gave the following most excellent answer, 'On account of your worship of idols and Brahmans the anger of God rests upon you from heaven, and do you think by the same worship to please God? Never! The Christians worship only the true God, and in sickness and trouble, putting their confidence in him, they use medical remedies, and his hand [of healing] is upon them.' From that day the people put more confidence in medicine, and began to have a sincere affection for the preacher. Indeed, throughout my whole charge the people, convinced of the sympathy and love of Christians for them in their suffering, are becoming their friends."

He thus describes the way in which Christian teachers, with simple medicines obtained from our dispensaries or those of Government, move among the people :

"During the past two years of famine all our helpers showed great sympathy and kindness to the poor people, and now in this sickness, with the gospel in one hand and medicine in the other, they go from village to village and city to city, healing both soul and body. In these days the words of the Apostle Paul are in our case exactly fulfilled. 'All things work together for good to them that love God.' An ancient

Christian poet likens the Christian to a bird, saying, 'Christians are like birds who sing in their cages.'"

Last year Brother Cutting put in a strong plea for money for the education of Christian boys. He received an increase, and thus writes in reply: "We are exceedingly thankful for the money received for the instruction of Christian boys. With it we have been able to give board and instruction to fourteen Christian boys." For economy's sake these boys were given in charge of Brother Jhabbu Singh, who is every way qualified for the trust, at Hassanpore, a large town where we have a school for non-Christians, and where extra teachers and house-rent are not needed. Of these fourteen, two young men will doubtless pass the Government third-class vernacular examination, and enter the Bareilly Theological Seminary next year. The remaining twelve boys range from nine to twelve years of age; their parents furnish clothing, and the mission furnishes board and instruction.

"We are much pleased with their improvement, as were the government inspector and the presiding elder at their recent visits. These boys will be a great help to our mission work.

"1. They themselves, cultured and godly, will become the firm pillars of the Christian faith.

"2. Their faith and upright lives will have great effect upon their fellow-pupils.

"3. They often go with the preachers into the bazaar, and at the beginning and close of preaching sing such heart-entrancing hymns with such spirit and zest that the people are delighted.

"4. They give great interest to our Sunday-school.

"5. They are a great comfort and help to their parents and relations. From every sub-circuit comes the same report; since these boys went to school their near relatives have shown great zeal in attending worship and in every thing pertaining to the Church.

"The Sunday-school work goes on as usual. This circuit has raised more *pro rata* for the support of pastors than any other in the district. The people are from the lowest classes socially, but the whole work is full of hope. If it should please God to grant us a few years of plentiful harvests there will be great improvement here in every respect. The Girls' Boarding-school has continued through the year, with about twenty-five small girls. This and some village-school work are under the charge of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society."

Bijnour. Rev. A. D. M'Henry, Missionary, reports as follows: "During the year twenty-two have been baptized—three adults and nineteen children. The usual evangelistic work has been kept up—such as bazaar preaching, itinerating, and visiting *melas*—but a larger proportion of our efforts than ever has been devoted to the building up of the native Church, and in this we have had abundant evidence of God's blessing. The schools in Nejeebabad and Bijnour have each about fifty pupils, the same as last year. It is impossible to raise the numbers or increase the efficiency on the small amount at present allowed for them. Some better

arrangement for the education of the Christian boys was felt to be the pressing need at the beginning of the year. Over thirty boys in Bashta were growing up in entire ignorance, and as many more at the other points in the circuit where there were no schools. A small allowance was secured from the mission for their special use; the expenses at Najeebabad, where the pupils are nearly all Hindus and Mohammedans, were reduced, and with this a small boarding-school was organized at Bashta, consisting of thirteen boys. The year closes with fifteen. These have made good progress in reading and writing their own language, and in learning Christian truth. Their parents have furnished their clothes. The boys have been kept in closer communication with their friends, who reside in adjoining villages, than could have been possible if they had been gathered into the Bijnour school. They also spent a vacation of six weeks at their homes, and do not seem to have become at all estranged from their simple life. This seems to be a great point gained. At Mandaur and Mohammadpore small schools were also established for Christian boys of those villages. As they were all residents of the villages in which the schools were established, no board was given, but a small pittance of twenty-five cents a month was allowed the parents of each boy as a remuneration for the loss of his work. The progress in both has been good. There have been fourteen Christian boys in the school at Bijnour, making in the circuit a total of forty-three. The average expense, aside from tuition, has fallen below fifty cents a scholar *per mensem*. The educational interests of the girls have been well attended to by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Forty girls are at present being taught in the boarding-school, thirty-six of whom are boarders. The school has won for itself a place in the hearts of the villagers, and the prejudice against female education is giving way. Every effort is made to keep the habits of the girls simple, and the long vacations spent at home keep them in sympathy with the life they must lead hereafter. Their moral improvement has been cheering.

"The native preachers have been diligent in visiting the villages about the points they occupy. At Kirutpore Yaqub has made weekly visits among the sweepers and *chamars*, (shoemakers.) Among the latter he has had a sort of school, teaching the boys on the day of his visit, and leaving one more advanced than the rest to help the weaker ones until his next visit. He has also regularly taught them the Catechism and the Bible. They ask earnestly for a regular teacher. About ten years ago a helper was stationed at Dhampore for one year, and then removed. On our visiting the place last camping season we found a friendly reception. A number of men from among the sweepers asked very earnestly for a preacher to be stationed among them. They offered to receive baptism at once, saying they all had been ready ten years ago, and had been deterred by the opposition of their friends. On leaving, a number of them endeavored to procure a promise that a preacher should be sent to instruct them. At a later visit of the native helpers they renewed their request with increased earnestness. A preacher will be sent to them in January next."

OUDH DISTRICT, J. H. MESSMORE, P. E.

It is fitting that the report of mission work in Oudh for 1879 should begin with acknowledgment of God's mercy in the plentiful rain that has been given. The days of famine have passed. The land is green once more; wells and tanks are filled; rich harvests are growing, and the people are glad. The struggle for existence will not be so painful as during the two years past. There will be a little time to think of other things. The children can be spared for school; there will be a little money to buy books; the people will be able to rest a little while to hear the gospel, and so our gratitude for temporal blessings grows into a prophecy of spiritual prosperity.

The staff of mission workers is precisely the same as last year. No appointments were changed at Conference; none of the missionaries were obliged to leave, and no re-enforcements from home have been received. Three of the missionaries were compelled to take furloughs of two or three months at the Sanitarium; while on the hills, however, their time was largely occupied in preaching and other work contributing to the advancement of Christ's kingdom in India. Apart from the regular public work at their various stations, seven of the nine missionaries in Oudh are preparing books needed for our work. The need of superior Christian literature is great, and, if we are to succeed, we must give increasing attention to supplying the want. Quantity at present rather exceeds quality. But the sifting hand of time and the growing experience of the producers will, it is hoped, steadily raise the standard of attainable excellence.

The need of Christian education for the people is as great as the demand for literature. But education means school teachers and school-houses, and these require money. The decreasing amount of money available for school work is one of the most discouraging features of our work. The Government of India is modifying its educational policy in a direction which will throw a much larger part of the education of the youth into the hands of missionaries than heretofore, and expansion rather than retrenchment ought to be our motto.

The population of this province is conservative in the extreme. With a history reaching back fully three thousand years, during which the people remained unchanged, except as affected by Buddhistic controversies and the Mohammedan invasion, but little change is noticeable in the narrow limits of a single year. We have no class movements to record; no indications of special progress in any direction. Hindus, Mohammedans, and educated young India, which is eclectic in religion, remain intact, so far as our efforts to move them are concerned. If the measuring line included a decade and not a year, the progress might be measured.

The Brahmin village of Bojhore is the most promising point in the district. Here our native missionary, himself a Brahman and a native of Bojhore, has so far won his way into the confidence of the people that many of them believe Christ to be greater than their own deities and his gospel better than their own books. Isa Dass, the missionary, is writing

a book, exhibiting the defects of Hinduism, and his Hindu friends are helping him all they can—daily coming to him and requesting him to notice this, that, and the other weak point in their religion. Moreover, they are practically giving up their own deities for Christ, and in many of their ceremonies and incantations for removal of sickness, or any calamity, they are beginning to use the name of Christ, instead of their own gods, and come to the Christian pundit, asking him to conduct their ceremonies for them. It will not be long before Isa Dass will be an accepted leader and teacher of this Brahmin village. Nowhere else in our work has the gospel come thus closely in contact with Hinduism as at Bojhore, and the conditions under which this result has been reached deserve attention, namely: a truly converted Christian preacher has been allowed to work for years among people of his own caste. Put such men in their own native place, and give them ten years of uninterrupted labor among their own people, and like results will follow.

In Lucknow City a native preacher of low caste has been working nearly two years among his fellow-caste men, and his work is the most promising in the city. We purpose putting another man of this caste in another quarter of the city where this class of people live, and among whom day-schools and Sunday-schools are now open, and there is no doubt that a decade of work will show encouraging results.

The state of our work has compelled us to recognize a third grade of adherents. We have members, probationers, and inquirers. The inquirer represents all grades of spiritual enlightenment. He may be an educated Mohammedan, who has studied the Christian Scriptures and is willing to learn more from the missionary; or it may be a poor, ignorant coolie, who hopes the missionary will feed him. A Hindu came to the missionary at Seetapore and said, "I have come to be a Christian. I have quarreled with my brothers, and do not want to live at home. I am an opium-eater, and have spent all my money for opium, and I want to get money for more. You give people money to become Christians; make me a Christian, and give me some money, for I must have opium." Very often intelligent and honest inquirers expect that they will, as a matter of course, be paid if they change their faith and become Christians. The Mohammedans are responsible for this. When they conquered India they bribed the people by tens of thousands to become Mohammedans. The process is still going on. Every year thousands of low-caste Hindus are brought into Mohammedanism.

Mission agents are located at five points in the *Gondah and Bahraich Circuit*. There are no large cities in these two districts, but many large villages, and the work, to be done effectually, needs a hundred-fold more laborers.

There are several very celebrated shrines within the bounds of this circuit, and the preachers and colporteurs improve the opportunities given by the periodic feasts at such places. Thus Brother Mansell writes that he, with his helpers, attended the Devi Patan Mela, and preached twenty times a day through the week to crowds of from one to five hundred peo-

ple. Numbers from all parts of the country thus hear the gospel, but, failing to get men to go about among the villages and repeat the story to interested hearers, much of the fruit is ungathered. Twice in the year the premises of the Government Opium Department, in Gondah, are crowded for weeks with villagers from all parts of the district, who come to take out licenses and receive advance payments for opium-culture, and again return with their harvest, to be weighed and taken over by Government. These cultivators, thus assembled, give the missionary a fine opportunity for his work, and he has preached daily to them during their stay in Gondah. The missionary in charge writes encouragingly of the spiritual condition of his helpers, and believes his work is progressing.

Seetapore and Lukhempore Circuit has work established at four centers. There are more than 1,500,000 inhabitants within the bounds of this circuit, dwelling in large villages, many of which are regularly visited by Brother Scott and his assistants. There are 16 members of the Church, 17 probationers, and 12 inquirers. A Sunday-school is held in connection with each of the five day-schools, and the increased attention paid to Christian teaching in these schools is very satisfactory. Some of the school work on this circuit shows conclusively the advantage of having Christian men of character to do the work.

The missionary in charge gives the following indications of progress in his work: "Preaching in the villages, at the bazaars and melas, has been more constant, more practical, and effective; the schools have been more than ever utilized as evangelistic agencies; greater attention has been given to work for the educated natives in the circuit, their houses have been frequently visited, and special meetings for their benefit have been held, while many have been supplied with books suited to their needs and capacity; special attention has been given to the moral and spiritual improvement of the native Christian community." The missionary notices the following "wants:" "The helpers need more grace, more zeal, more tact, more sociability, less pride and covetousness, and more independence of character. The field needs more laborers, more general work among the villages, and more thorough gleaning at the centers. Missionaries, helpers, members, all need the prayers of God's people and the baptism of the Holy Spirit."

Roy Bareilly and Bojhore are the two centers of mission work on the *Roy Bareilly Circuit*. Brother M'Mahan was in poor health the first part of the year, but is now better. He has spent, according to custom, a part of the year itinerating among the villages. Books were sold in all the bazaars and villages; large posters or hand-bills were put up wherever convenient. One of these posters contains the Lord's Prayer, another the Ten Commandments, another a brief statement of the folly of bathing in the Ganges for deliverance from sin; another is a brief *resumé* of Hinduism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity; another is a brief statement of the way of salvation. Brother M'Mahan writes: "In one of our trips I met a lawyer with a large practice in the city of Ouao. This man was on a visit to his family in his native village. He seemed to be a firm be-

liever in Hinduism, the first man I remember having seen upon whom education had made no impression. As a rule, men of the educated class either denounce Hinduism altogether, or reject the Puranas and fall back upon the Vedas as the only rule of faith. I visited a few Government schools, and had some strange talks with these friends, (the teachers,) who understand the neutral position of the Government to mean that they are hired to head off the missionaries, and preserve intact the faith of their scholars. One master told me that his average attendance was about 30, but that he reported 80. I asked why he did this, and did he not think it wrong? He said he was expected to send in a good report, and as to the wrongness of the thing, that had never entered into his head. Roy Bareilly has an unenviable notoriety on account of the intense anti-Christian sentiment of its people. Our work has met with much active opposition in the past, and recently, when it was proposed to send a rather weak native preacher to Roy Bareilly, the missionary and helpers all said: 'Don't send him here; if he comes here he will turn Mohammedan.' But the active opposition is much less than formerly. The Sunday-schools have been unmolested during the year, and in the 15 schools encouraging increase is reported. There are two public services on Sunday in addition to the Sunday-schools; five nights in the week meetings in either English or Hindustani, and in the bazaar, at Roy Bareilly, preaching and book-selling four times a week. About 30 famine orphans have been sent to our orphanages, and several inquirers in different places receive instruction."

Brother Badley writes: "Since our last report we have baptized but one adult in *Lucknow*, and he forsook us shortly after baptism. He was a high-caste Hindu, and seemed in earnest; but, as it turned out, he had not counted the cost, and in the hour of persecution he gave up Christ to please his relatives. He had not even broken bread with us, but the very fact that he had been baptized was sufficient to stir up the whole village in which he lived, and he was scolded, abused, and threatened by his wife and other relatives, until he declared before a company of Hindus and Christians that he had been deceived, and that if becoming a Christian necessitated giving up his friends and kinsmen he was not willing. We were disappointed, and sorry that his purpose was so weak. It is not easy work for a Hindu to become a Christian. Few are ready to give up all for Christ.

"Our numbers are about the same as last year, 90 members and probationers, with 80 baptized children. The two boarding-schools give us in addition about 75 boys and girls, who are here ten months each year, and who help to make up our congregation.

"Of all the native Churches in the Conference that at *Lucknow* takes the lead in regard to supporting its native pastor. It is now giving \$10 per month toward this, besides paying current expenses. In this respect it deserves credit, as many of the members are poor; only three receive over \$25 per month, (salary,) the majority less than \$10. The Sabbath services are well attended. Prayer and class meetings are kept up, and are as

essential here as at home. The Sunday-school has an attendance of 100.

"We have held a number of night meetings in our city school-houses at various times during the year. Hundreds have been addressed and told of Christ.

"The city schools are doing a work the greatness of which will appear by and by. We are introducing Christian teachers as rapidly as they can be found.

"The Sunday-schools for heathen children are always worthy of notice. This branch of our work is very attractive. There are 12 Sunday-schools for boys, and 8 for girls; attended by 800 children. Our teaching staff consists of 3 missionaries, 2 European gentlemen, and 17 members of the native Church, while the girls' schools are taught by the lady workers and others. The International Lessons are largely used.

"The Centennial school is growing, and will ere long make its presence felt. At present it is attended by about 70 (Christian) boys. Several of the boarders come from a distance; one, from Calcutta.

"Babu R. C. Bose's work among his educated countryman is very promising. This earnest worker is a great help to the missionary. He preaches and lectures in both languages, and is in great demand in other cities.

"It is seed-sowing time as yet in Lucknow. But the seed is very precious, and the sowers rejoice in the thought that the Lord of the harvest knows all about the field."

The manager of the *Mission Press* reports increasing activity in this part of the work, and plans for new work are widening. There is no increase in the circulation of the conference vernacular paper, the "Kankab i Hind," but the Sunday-school periodicals have a much larger circulation than last year, and are becoming very popular. A number of valuable books and tracts are now going through the press. 1. A Roman Urdu Concordance of 825 pages is almost out. 2. A translation of "Our King and Saviour," issued by our publishing house in New York. 3. The works of Josephus in Urdu are passing through the press as funds will allow. "The Bible not of Man," and "Lectures on the Trinity," will be of great use in our schools and among the theological students and native preachers. The volume of selections in English will be financially remunerative to the press. Its low price brings it within the reach of native readers who understand English. This class of readers is multiplying most rapidly, and the sale of good attractive Christian literature in a cheap form is greater than in almost any other land.

The "Lucknow Witness" continues steadily at the good work in which for nearly three years it has been engaged. Those who are most fully acquainted with what it is doing are well convinced that it is one of the most important and useful agencies that we have in India. Although not an official ecclesiastical organ of our Church, it is, to all intents and purposes, a Methodist paper, and its services to Methodism, in defending it from current misrepresentations, advocating its ideas, and promoting

its interests, have been and still are very great. It is doing also extensive and valuable missionary work. It preaches weekly to a large native congregation, made up of preachers, teachers, editors, lawyers, and business men, Christians, Brahmans, Hindus, and Mohammedans. These are men of education and influence in our own and other missions, and in the general current of native society, and together form an assembly of unique and vast importance, that cannot so well be reached in any other way. Missionaries and ministers to the number of 140 take the paper, and a much larger number read it, prizing it highly for its spiritual help and companionship. It also furnishes them a valuable medium for discussing mission policy and forms of mission work, spreading missionary intelligence, and promoting in general both intellectual activity and practical efficiency. The small religious journals issued in the vernaculars by different missions, in different parts of the country, as well as those issued in English, rely largely on the "Witness" to help them fill up their columns. As the "Witness" touches the Indian public on both sides, official and non-official, it affords an invaluable medium for interesting it in all the various benevolent and charitable causes which grow out of an extensive work like ours. Through the appeals that have been made and the information diffused, large sums of money have been obtained, our press publications have been scattered, our school greatly aided, and other institutions and interests extensively helped. The paper goes to 160 different post-offices all over India and Burmah, besides visiting Ceylon, Aden, Australia, Tasmania, China, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States.

Assurances are being constantly received both by the editor and publishers, from various parts of the country, and from those well qualified to know, testifying to the great usefulness of the "Witness." The small subsidy from the mission treasury which it still requires to maintain it seems to us a most economical and perfectly legitimate expenditure of sacred funds. The paper, although at present not yet quite self-supporting, can by no means be dispensed with, and well deserves the cordial help of all.

It may be mentioned that during the past year a monthly paper, made up from purely religious articles in the "Witness," and called the "Monitor," has been issued, and has reached a circulation of 500 copies a month. Also another volume of "Good Stories," similar to the one so successfully published last year, and, like that, taken wholly from the columns of the "Witness," has been sent out to bless the land.

Rev. Enoch Joel, a native brother, made a conference probationer last year, is in charge of *Barabanki*. A translation of his report will give a pretty clear idea of a large portion of our work. He writes: "Two men have worked at Barabanki most of the year. The Sunday-school annual festival was held at the commencement of the year, and the Hindu and Mohammedan friends contributed more than ten dollars for expenses. After this we went on an itinerating trip—walked forty-four miles, preached in ten villages, and visited seven melas or fairs. The remainder

of the time has been spent preaching in the bazaars of Barabanki, and in the surrounding villages. We have frequently been assisted by brethren from Lucknow, (16 miles distant.) A number of inquirers have come to me during the year, declaring their desire to become Christians, but have been deterred because there was no visible way for earning their bread. This is, indeed, a very serious question, for converts are very seldom able to continue in their old trades or professions, or, if they should try to do so, they would be left alone to starve. One person in particular seemed much in earnest; bought books, and asked me to pray for him that the truth might find a place in his heart. I do pray for this man; but his home is far away, and I have not heard from him since. There are many people in heart convinced of the truth of the Christian religion, but fear of losing their livelihood hinders them from publicly confessing Christ. There are two schools here, containing 66 children, who daily receive instruction in Christian truth, learn to sing the Christian hymns, and attend the Sabbath-school. The women of Barabanki receive gladly the visits of the preacher's wife, and there is opportunity for much work among them. The North India Bible Society keeps a colporteur in this district, and his help is valuable to the missionary."

"The work in *Cawnpore* is increasing in interest and promise. Several conversions from non-Christian faiths are reported. The preaching of the gospel is well received in the bazaars, at the bathing *ghats*, and in many houses of the better class of inhabitants. Although a Gangetic city, and hence a stronghold of Hinduism, Cawnpore is, nevertheless, the most promising field for mission work among the large cities of Northern India. It is the great commercial emporium of the North-west. There is less regard to traditions than among the conservative agricultural classes. This greater independence of thought is fortunately accompanied by a corresponding independence in worldly affairs. Cawnpore trade and manufactures are entirely beyond the control of caste authorities, and the Cawnpore Hindu or Mohammedan who becomes a Christian is comparatively free from the general danger of losing his livelihood.

"The *Memorial School* prospers. Applications for admission exceed the capacity for accommodation, and there is urgent demand for enlarged premises. The advantages to Methodism of such a school cannot be too highly estimated. The lads in this school are permanent residents in India. If we win them for Christ they will be able to give all branches of our work invaluable assistance. I know of no other work in India which more directly appeals to the Christian sympathy of Methodism than this school.

"The congregation in the English Church, notwithstanding heavy removals, is well sustained, and is a fine field for ministerial work. The church building was considerably enlarged and improved last year, and is now a very comfortable place of worship. We hope for much fruit from this Church. Its opportunity is great.

"There are five appointments in the *Hurdui Circuit*. At four of these

paid agents of the Society are at work. The fifth is the residence of an influential farmer, owning many villages, himself the only one of a large family who is a Christian, and at the same time so superior to his brothers in education and natural ability that he is really the head of the family, though an outcast. Work in this circuit has been much retarded. 1. By the heavy and continuous rain, which lasted from the middle of June to October. 2. By the epidemic fever which followed. The lands lying along the Ganges were under water for weeks together, and the ruin by water seemed as terrible as the drought and famine of previous years. Under these circumstances the work makes little progress, and Brother A. C. Paul, the missionary in charge, cannot report much work done outside of his own station, and the helpers in the out-stations have suffered so much from sickness that their work in regard to aggressive effort is almost a blank. In their own villages they teach a few children, invite the neighbors to evening prayers, to the singing of hymns, and friendly talks on the Christian religion. Their work and life are not thrown away, but the fruit cannot be measured on the pages of any report."

STATISTICS FOR NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE.

STATES.	ANER. MISS'Y.		NATIVE ASSIST'G.		MEMBERS.		BAPTISMS.		CHURCH PROPERTY.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.				DAY-SCHOOLS.				COLLECTIONS.			
	Male.	Female.	Members of Conf.		Probationers.	Full Members.	Children.	Adults.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Parsonages.	Probable Value.	No. of S. Schools.	No. of Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	Adult accessions during the year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	For Missionary Socy.	For Local Work.	For Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.	For Pastor.
<i>Kumaon District.</i>																							
Nynee Tal—Native Church.....	1	1	1	1	41	34	6	3	1	\$2,500 00	5	\$5,600 00	5	15	200	3	11	15	367	\$12 50	73	....	\$1,100 00
English Church.....	1	1	1	1	5	19	1	..	..	.....	1	2,500 00	1	9	80	..	11	192	606	.....	1,083	....	.....
Eastern Kumaon.....	1	1	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	.....	2	2,000 00	2	4	28	..	12	9	30	.....	.....	....	.....
Palce.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	.....	3	1,500 00	3	3	139	19	11	21	301	4 00	50	....	.....
Gurwal.....	1	1	1	1	54	24	29	19	2	150 00	5	1,700 00	5	3	123	19	11	21	301	.....	.....	....	.....
Total.....	4	3	1	5	101	91	36	22	3	\$2,650 00	14	\$13,100 00	15	40	632	22	35	50	1,314	\$16 50	1,206	....	\$1,100 00
<i>Rohilkhand District.</i>																							
Bareilly.....	2	1	1	1	60	186	104	23	5	\$8,000 00	5	\$9,200 00	12	43	637	23	13	34	609	\$3 40	416	....	\$48 33
Khura Bahern.....	2	2	1	1	13	62	6	5	..	.....	1	1,500 00	3	6	67	7	3	5	86	.....	938	....	63 00
Shahjhanpore and Boys Orphanage.....	1	1	1	1	79	101	21	14	1	5,550 00	2	5,000 00	14	18	600	7	15	38	633	28 00	50	.....	.....
Panahpore.....	1	1	1	1	21	201	37	27	1	490 00	1	250 00	3	5	232	14	2	3	63	5 00	180	.....	9 00
Budhon.....	1	1	1	1	4	88	118	60	42	400 00	1	2,500 00	16	24	451	27	17	24	957	24 00	277	.....	76 00
Moradabad.....	1	1	1	1	64	33	29	39	2	8,000 00	1	6,750 00	18	23	517	30	13	50	703	3 00	4	.....	27 00
Sambhal.....	1	1	1	1	200	193	28	12	1	318 00	1	1,000 00	5	6	959	12	9	2	182	2 00	4	.....	19 00
Amroha.....	1	1	1	1	70	230	39	53	2	6,000 00	4	2,400 00	8	8	300	23	9	15	286	12 00	85	.....	.....
Bijnour.....	1	1	1	1	7	70	230	39	53	6,000 00	4	2,400 00	8	8	300	23	9	15	286	12 00	85	.....	.....
Total.....	8	10	5	33	355	1,132	444	212	13	\$28,353 00	23	\$29,600 00	87	143	3,522	211	83	167	2,988	\$89 90	1,940	21 62	\$225 33
<i>Oudh District.</i>																							
Lucknow—Native Church.....	2	1	1	1	40	50	11	14	3	\$2,250 00	3	\$13,400 00	18	27	830	14	20	50	1,123	\$13 50	.....	.....	\$78 00
English Church.....	1	1	1	1	2	34	2	5	1	10,000 00	..	.....	6	11	175	..	6	11	253	10 00	216	.....	600 00
Seetapore.....	1	1	1	1	18	14	7	5	1	500 00	2	1,550 00	6	13	238	5	6	11	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hundui.....	1	1	1	1	18	44	7	2	1	300 00	1	150 00	9	11	168	2	9	31	711	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundah and Bahralch.....	1	1	1	1	27	10	10	..	..	.....	1	4,360 00	11	13	632	10	23	28	780	6 50	1,202	.....	.....
Barabanki.....	1	1	1	1	10	5	5	..	..	.....	..	.....	3	13	261	..	11	14	310	6 50	177	.....	554 91
Roy Bareilly.....	1	1	1	1	18	19	3	2	1	600 00	2	2,750 00	3	8	160	2	4	6	172	25 00	691	.....	750 00
Cawnpore—Native Church.....	1	1	1	1	3	13	7	..	..	.....	2	5,000 00	1	1	170	..	4	6	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
English Church.....	1	1	1	1	3	13	7	..	..	.....	2	5,000 00	1	1	170	..	4	6	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	13	4	22	101	245	52	33	8	\$16,650 00	17	\$33,110 00	62	130	2,733	33	75	123	2,796	\$66 15	2,409	\$3 00	\$1,932 91
RECAPITULATION.																							
Kumaon District.....	4	3	5	5	101	91	36	22	3	\$2,650 00	14	\$13,100 00	15	40	632	22	35	50	1,313	\$16 50	1,206	.....	\$1,100 00
Rohilkhand District.....	8	10	5	33	355	1,132	444	212	13	\$28,353 00	23	\$29,600 00	87	143	3,522	211	83	167	2,988	89 90	1,940	21 62	235 33
Oudh District.....	8	13	4	22	101	245	52	33	8	\$16,650 00	17	\$33,110 00	62	130	2,733	33	75	123	2,796	66 15	2,409	3 00	1,932 91
Grand Total.....	20	26	14	60	1,038	1,468	1,322	257	24	\$47,533 00	54	\$75,810 00	164	313	6,907	256	195	340	7,097	\$172 55	5,015	24 62	\$3,318 24

Value of rupee, \$0 44.4.

SOUTH INDIA.

Commenced in 1872.

BISHOP HARRIS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

REV. WM. TAYLOR has, at our request, furnished us with the following summary of the progress of the work of God in the South India Conference during the year 1879:

I will begin with that which is of the least importance:

1. The erection of Churches. One very neat one at Bangalore, Rev. W. E. Newlon; another in Bombay, about completed; one in progress in Madras; one at Mhow; a seaman's coffee-house and prayer-room bought and fitted up in Calcutta, and others of less note.

2. Educational work. Besides primary native schools by unpaid teachers of our people at most of our appointments, and the Conference school at Poona, under Rev. W. E. Robbins, M. A., and his wife, and our female school in Calcutta, under Miss Leighton, Rev. B. Kirk, B.A., has been sent to found a school at Bangalore; Miss Sally Winslow to found a primary school in Madras; and Rev. Brother and Sister Woodall to build up a school commenced by Rev. Brother and Sister Christian, at Chadarghat, part of the capital of the Nizam Kingdom. The enlargement of school-work in Calcutta will also probably require one of the young men sent out this year.

3. A Christian Orphanage has been founded by Rev. C. B. Ward and A. C. Davis, Esq., at Ghulburga, in the Nizam Kingdom.

Brother Ward says, in a recent letter: "In a little over six months we have gathered up 178 starving orphans whose parents had died in the famine. Eight ran away, 48 died, 122 are now in the Orphanage, a joy to our hearts. Our receipts are fully adequate to our requirements, and continually increasing. God has laid it on our hearts to gather 200 orphans. We shall have 200 by the New-Year's Day of 1880. We now have 54 girls and 68 boys. We have but little sickness among them now; 40 of them are under a teacher, learning the Telugu language.

"Brother Davis and I spend one hour each day with the orphans, reading and explaining the Scriptures to them in their own tongue, and in prayer. We are greatly encouraged with our work among them. It is as yielding as any work among our white urchins in American cities. When we appear among them we are greeted with an uproarious 'Salam' from more than 100 throats, repeated when we retire; but while with them they stand or sit, and hear all we have to say to them with the utmost order and attention.

"They have caught the 'Methodist disease of hand-shaking,' and would keep you busy for fifteen minutes if you came among them, every one grasping your hand in the greatest glee.

"Brother Davis gets a salary of \$200 per month, gives half of it away, and can hardly keep back the rest. He is a holy man, and a most successful worker with the children."

Rev. W. J. Gladwin writes: "How wonderfully the Lord is leading us! He has far greater things before us. The faith orphanage work is working grandly. We have, also, a home for Eurasian orphans."

4. Of "The Watchman," a Methodist monthly in the city of Madras, Brother Gladwin says: "'The Watchman' proves its calling to be of God. Testimony shows that he is blessing its visits. We hoped to secure 400 subscribers the first year of its issue, but God has sent us 425 already, and it is now on a paying basis."

5. Native work. According to our last conference report, a year ago, we had over 2,000 members, one tenth of whom are our converts from among the heathen, and our whole membership touches the native masses every day, and every one is pledged to labor for their salvation. In every city and village where we have a Church, we have regular preaching for the natives in their own languages by such of our ministers as can preach in them, and by native local preachers. Two of our itinerant ministers are devoted wholly to native work, and several more are praying for release from the English-speaking work, that they may give their undivided time to the Hindus in the regions beyond.

Brother Ward hopes for an appointment at our Conference this year to found a mission among the Telugu Hindus. He says, in his last letter to me: "The Telugu mission project is getting more zeal as Conference nears. God, I think, intends to cut me loose for this work. God has taught me the secret of faith-life, by which all the Pentecost preachers lived and preached all over the Roman Empire. I can see now how little of my life has been on this line in India. It is the old line, and works as well now as when a band of fishermen went without 'gold,' 'silver,' 'brass,' 'shoes,' 'staves,' or 'coats.'"

Brother Gladwin says: 'Brother Ward is burning for battle with heathenism.' Thus far our work among the heathen has been in the towns and cities in which our English-speaking Churches have been organized, where a demoralized type of Christianity for half a century has made success almost impossible. All the great numerical returns from other missions come from interior and aboriginal regions, where the pall of a dead Christianity has not fallen upon the people. Our men have been tied by the demands of the English work, and, without money, have not ventured out into those regions yet, but cannot be held back much longer. The twenty-four missionary men and women we have sent to the work in South India Conference during the past year will help in that direction.

6. Robert E. Carter and his wife graduated from the Baldwin University last spring, and were sent to Rangoon, in Burmah, a city of 100,000 natives and about 300 English and Eurasians. In the few months they

have been there God has raised them up a Methodist Church organization of over 100 members. The city authorities gave them a lot, worth \$4,000, on which to build, and on which, by this time, according to contract, they have a church completed worth \$5,000, also a parsonage, and the funds provided. They have adequate support, and call for another minister. Besides this English work they have regular services in the Tamil and Telugu languages, conducted by some of our converted Hindus who have gone there from India. Glory to God!

STATISTICS OF SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE.

CIRCUITS AND STATIONS.	MEMBERSHIP.			BAP- TISMS.		CHURCH PROPERTY.			BENEVOLENT CONTRI- BUTIONS.			SUNDAY- SCHOOLS.				
	Probationers.	Full Members.	Local Preachers, Deaths.	Children.	Adults.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Missionary Society.						
										Conference Claimants.	Churches.	Sunday- Schools.	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
<i>Bombay District.</i>																
Bombay: Marathi Circuit..	10	200	12	4	14	6	\$6,000	..	..	..	\$133 07	..	3	90	152
English Circuit.....	15	100	6	..	7	1	2,000	..	\$1,500	..	22 50	..	3	8	112	
Poona	12	30	2	2	3	4	2,250	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	32
Egulpoora.....	3	12	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhow	17	34	1	..	3	3	325	..	..	\$0 50	13 50	..	4	22	160
Nagpore.....	..	83	..	..	4	1	2,800	1	1,200	1 57	10 50	..	2	8	40
Kurrachi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Calcutta District.</i>																
Calcutta.....	144	208	2	4	44	7	2	43,500	46 57	53 55	..	4	32	307
Seamen's Mission Church	258	57	2	3	7 50
Howrah.....	..	9
Darjeeling.....	..	9	1	..	20
Allahabad.....	28	100	4	9	9	8	1	12,500	1	1,500	7	36	323
Futteeppore.....
Jubbulpore.....	9	20	1	..	2	9 00	1	7	50
Agra.....	8	28	1	1	6	1	1	6	50
Roorkee.....	16	16	1	1	3	1	1,112	1	4	25
<i>Madras District.</i>																
Madras: Black Town.....	12	108	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	6 00	\$6 50	1	15	114
Vepery.....	27	135	4	1	8	3	..	1	5,000	..	50 00	..	2	20	180	
Perambore & S. W. Line.	2	78	..	..	8	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	45
Bangalore: Richmond T'n.	10	28	3	..	5	1	3,000	1	700	18 00	18 50	..	1	15	104	
Saint John's Hill.....	7	26	..	..	4	1	1,200	..	..	..	3 00	..	1	11	80
Beilary and N. W. Line.	28	39	4	2	8	..	2,500	..	..	..	5 00	..	2	8	73
Chadarghat.....	2	25	1	5	2	..	6,000	1	1,000	..	14 54	50 1	1	11	36	
Secunderabad.....	18	32	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	16 50	1 00	4	19	162
<i>Recapitulation.</i>																
Bombay District.....	57	459	20	7	31	13	5	15,375	1	2,700	2 07	179 57	..	12	136	496
Calcutta	567	488	9	19	66	16	4	57,127	1	1,500	54 07	62 55	..	15	85	775
Madras	106	542	16	10	52	4	5	14,750	3	7,025	18 00	113 54	8 00	14	103	795
This year.....	780	1439	45	36	149	33	14	87,252	5	11,225	74 14	355 66	8 00	41	324	2066
Last year.....	486	1275	44	4	147	37	13	67,702	8	7,025	..	339 05	27 55	40	282	2265
Increase.....	244	164	1	2	2	1	1	19,550	2	4,200	74 14	16 61	..	1	42	..
Decrease	4	19 55	199

BULGARIA.

Commenced in 1857.

BISHOP HARRIS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

DEWITT C. CHALLIS, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

ALBERT L. LONG, D.D.,

Professor in Robert's College, Translator and Editor of Mission Books.

Ordained Preachers.

E. F. LOUNSBURY,

STEPHEN THOMOFF,

J. J. ECONOMOFF,

GABRIEL ELIEFF,

STEPHEN GETCHOFF.

THE proceedings and reports of the last Annual Meeting of this mission present a good account of its condition. The report of the Superintendent says :

The second Annual Meeting of the Bulgarian Mission of the M. E. Church was convened at Sistof, on the morning of September 12, and continued for two days. There being but few items of regular business requiring attention, the time was mainly occupied with the presentation of the reports of the various members, and the free discussion of the necessities and prospects of the mission. The members present were Rev. D. C. Challis, Acting Superintendent; Rev. E. F. Lounsbury, Missionary; Rev. Gabriel Elieff, Elder; Rev. Stephen Thomoff, Deacon. Bulgarian Preachers: Rev. J. J. Economoff, Deacon; Rev. Stephen Getchoff, Probationer in Conference.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCHES.

Sistof. This Society is the oldest and strongest in our mission. Why it is so small is a question that must perplex our friends in America when they plead for the continuance of the mission. It is now about twenty years since a citizen of this place invited Dr. Long to come from Tirnova and hold meetings in his house. The meetings were well attended, and the preaching of the gospel took a firm hold upon the convictions of the people.

During 1869 a class of fourteen members was organized here, under the leadership of the brother who had first invited Dr. Long to preach in his house. Persecutions there were, of course, but, like all persecutions, they ceased after a time, and the Evangelical Church was suffered to exist unmolested. Indeed, so deep had been the impression made upon the

people of the city that in a public ecclesiastical meeting fifty men, out of about two hundred present, declared themselves *Protestants*, and unwilling to act longer as members of the "Orthodox Church." Brother Gabriel Elieff, who for many years had been working as a colporteur, first, for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and afterward for our own mission, was placed in charge of the little Society. Although a successful colporteur, and peculiarly well-fitted for the pioneer work of a mission, he was not successful as a pastor. He was without experience, and very imperfectly acquainted with our Discipline, and, of course, could not be expected to succeed under such embarrassments. Nevertheless, for the lack of adequate force to man the mission, he was continued as pastor till the fall of 1875, when he was removed to Plevna. Brother Lounsbury, who had been in the country about six months, was then sent to reside in Sistoff, having as native assistant Brother Naidin Vainoff. Under the oversight of Brother Lounsbury and his energetic assistant the Church immediately began to revive, and when, in the spring of 1876, the writer was placed in charge, with Demeter Metteiff as assistant, there was a congregation of about 25, and a Sunday-school of 30, and both gradually increasing. During this year a well-attended class was organized under the leadership of the pastor. The Sunday-school and prayer-meeting prospered, and ten probationers were taken into the Church, of whom five were inhabitants of neighboring villages. All this was during the distractions caused by the massacres in the region of the Balkans, and frequent outrages and murders every-where. For some time we were obliged to suspend our evening meetings on account of the danger of being out after dark. In the spring of 1877 the breaking up of the pastor's family compelled his return to America. Sistoff, cut off from communication with the outside world, was left in care of the assistant preacher, Demeter Metteiff. Without dwelling on particulars, suffice it to say, he disgraced us before the community. The gathering of refugees from beyond the Balkans, and the presence of the Russian soldiers, among whom were many Protestants, presented a rare opportunity for missionary labor in Sistoff. But, alas! the missionaries were gone, and the unworthy among the native helpers were to undo the work of former years. A preacher keeping a rum-shop, his wife a filthy drunkard—a street-fight between two other "preachers"—are some of the specimens of "Protestantism" witnessed by the people of Sistoff. Is it a wonder, then, that, in the words of a young brother who was recently conversing with the writer, "they hated the name of Protestant?" At the beginning of this year it was my fortune to again take charge of this Society. Of course, it was "sadly run down," and it may take years to recover the place we held in the estimation of the community. However, there is a seed remaining. Three have joined this year on probation. One has been taken into full membership. We have re-opened the Sunday-school, but instead of the thirty we formerly had, barely half a dozen can be got to attend. The class-meeting is well attended, and there has been a *great* advance in spirituality. But what

about the fifty who declared themselves Protestants? They still remain with about their former convictions—"men of the world." Some of them have recently assured Brother Gabriel Elieff that they earnestly desired that we should succeed in establishing a strong, *clean* Church in this place. They hold themselves aloof from us, and one cannot help respecting them for so doing until they see something better than the past has promised them.

Tirnova, as is well known, was the home of Dr. Long during three years, and he is always mentioned with the highest respect by the people of that place. From the time Dr. Long removed to Constantinople till the autumn of 1876, about fourteen years, we had no agent in that place. Of course, of the many who were almost persuaded very few remained faithful to their convictions. Brother Lounsbury and his assistant commenced meetings in their "hired house," which were very fully attended—at one time amounting to a hundred or more, but afterward considerably diminished by the action of the Church authorities, forbidding attendance at the Protestant meetings. In the summer of 1877 Brother Lounsbury was re-called to America. His assistant remained until the ensuing winter, when he left for the other side of the Balkans. In February of this year Brother Thomoff was sent to *Tirnova*. He has held meetings regularly, with varying attendance. During the session of the National Assembly he sometimes had as many as twenty hearers. At present the average attendance is about eight. The distractions of politics and the excitement of office-seeking (a new industry in Bulgaria) has made it very difficult to hold the attention of the people to the subject of religion. Still, Brother Thomoff finds no lack of opportunity to work indirectly, and he is winning a place in the respect of the people such as his ability and earnestness deserve.

Tirnova is the most important city in Bulgaria, and will, doubtless, be the leading city in intellectual influence. It is the center of a dense rural population, and is a very important strategic point. Brother T. will work in the city and surrounding villages as the Lord opens the way, and I feel quite confident that ere long we shall be able to report substantial progress on that circuit.

Gabrova is an important manufacturing town on the river Yantra, at the foot of the Balkans. It is the seat of a flourishing High-school, Gymnasium, and Theological Seminary. It is also the center of a thickly-settled district, and of such strategic importance that we have thought it best to station Brother Economoff there. His first coming among them was met by a sharp persecution, the particulars of which I have already written the Bishop. It was some weeks before he could even secure a house. But he at last succeeded, and has not only lived down the persecution, but has been able to hold meetings for some time past with three or four hearers. He feels very hopeful of good results if our work is faithfully pressed in *Gabrova*.

Selvi (Bulg., *Sevlieva*) is a new point just occupied by the mission. Brother Gabriel removed there about six weeks ago, (August 1st.) He

immediately commenced holding meetings, and reports an attendance of three to six—some persecutions, a good deal of noise, but “no stones.” Selvi is a city of about six thousand inhabitants, with a goodly number of villages, some of which are largely Turkish. These will not be neglected by Brother G., who knows their language, and has frequently held religious conversations with them, even during “Turkish times.”

Loftcha is a city of about eight thousand inhabitants, beautifully situated on the river Osma, in the edge of the Balkans. The first impression made by missionary work was about twenty-five years ago, by a colporteur from over the mountains. The place was repeatedly visited by Brother Elieff with Bibles and other books. He uniformly met with warm friends and warm persecutions. Gradually a little band of believers gathered together, but not until the spring of 1876 did they receive any thing more than occasional visits from the mission. Then Brother Naidin Vainoff was sent to take pastoral oversight of the little Church. A small school had been established, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, for the children of our brethren, who were not permitted to attend the public schools. Our membership at that time numbered seven. All of them had been severely tried, but stood faithful. In the spring of 1877 Brother Lounsbury visited Loftcha, and held a love-feast and administered the Lord's Supper. The service was very interesting and solemn. Brother Vainoff continued to labor faithfully till he fell at his post in the awful massacre in August of that year. He and five of his members fell in the general slaughter. Since then one of the survivors has died. Last year Brother Stephen Getchoff was sent to Loftcha, and has labored faithfully during the year. Two men, citizens of the place, have joined on probation, who, with the wife of the pastor, who had not formerly been a member, form the nucleus of a new Society. Brother G. labors under the embarrassment of a “prophet in his own country,” and doubtless for that reason the attendance is small, averaging only seven. There were forty present at a meeting held by the superintendent this summer. The *village of Troian*, distant about 18 miles from Loftcha, has given promise of being a fruitful field, and will be regularly visited by Brother Getchoff during the next year. Two women came to Loftcha one Sunday this summer to attend Brother Getchoff's meeting. They said there were not a few in Troian who were waiting to join us as soon as preaching is established there. On the occasion of Brother G.'s visits the people, particularly the children, showed great anxiety to purchase Scriptures. So, also, in other surrounding villages. Brother G. has been encouraged to look for good results from his labors. He has disposed of a large number of books and tracts on his circuit.

Archania, a large village about 150 miles from Sistof, (south-west,) has a small Society, and is a field of good promise, only on condition that it is cultivated. In no other field have the brethren been more severely and more persistently persecuted. They have never yet had steady pastoral care, and, being so distant from the other points of our mission, it is very

difficult to visit them regularly. For the present they are to be supplied by Brother Demeter Ivanoff, who works as colporteur in the neighboring villages, and holds meetings regularly in Archania. Brother Economoff has gone there to assist him a few weeks.

Rustchuk has never yielded much to the efforts of the missionaries; still, its importance as a center and its comparatively large population make it desirable that it be re-occupied as soon as possible. No other place has felt the corrupting influence of the war to such a degree as *Rustchuk*. We have at present only one member there.

Tultcha. I desire to say a word in regard to this place, where so much labor has been bestowed by the mission. Sister Clara Klaia writes me that the people are anxious for a preacher, and a congregation of thirty or more could be easily gathered there. But they need a man who can preach in German and Russian. It ought to be held, but "*we have no man.*"

PROSPECTS OF MISSION WORK IN GENERAL.

Helps. 1. The liberal constitution. Full tolerance is secured to all religions, and this, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the clergy to introduce some modifications into the constitution, forbidding the spread of any heterodox beliefs among the people. So that now, although the clergy may threaten and intrigue, they cannot use the civil power against us. Besides the liberty of speech, there is the still greater liberty of the *press*. No censorship can prevent the publication and sale of any of our books which we may choose to introduce.

2. The anxiety of the people to educate their children makes it possible to exert a strong influence by the establishment of schools. Ten young men from Sistof have gone to Robert College this year. We are frequently asked when we are going to start a school. The people are doing exceedingly well in their efforts to establish schools every-where, yet they realize and acknowledge that the American schools are better than any others, especially in the healthy moral influence they exert on their students.

3. Since the establishment of our mission the Scriptures have been spread every-where, and their influence is becoming decidedly perceptible. This has been the work of the colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and also our own, assisted by the liberal grants of the American Bible Society.

4. A large number of evangelical books have been scattered abroad all over the country. Bunyan's "*Pilgrim's Progress*" was published by our mission in 1866, and now a second edition is called for—only a few copies remaining of the first edition. A Church History, a life of John Huss, and a number of tracts, have also been published by us, and a considerable number of religious books have been issued by the Publishing House of the American Board in Constantinople. Our own colporteurs have been unusually successful this year, and it is greatly to be regretted that we have not had the means to more fully supply the unprecedented

demand. A weekly religious newspaper—"The Morning Star"—first started by our mission as a monthly, is now published by the American Board, and has a good circulation in all places having postal facilities, which cannot be said of the interior towns as yet. 120 copies are taken at Sistof, besides a considerable number of a monthly child's paper.

Hinderances. 1. Priestly opposition. Of course, a priesthood cannot feel friendly toward a cause that is undermining their own system, on which they depend. They prevent, as far as possible, the attendance of their people at our religious meetings, using authority where they think it will be respected, and argument when they are driven to it. At present their strongest plea is that Protestantism divides the people, and, therefore, threatens the stability of the State. "Bulgaria must be one," they say, and the orthodox faith of the fathers is the only salvation. At the same time they are dividing into two intensely hostile political parties, engaged in an unseemly struggle for places in the civil service.

2. Indifference to all religion. Owing to the demoralizing influence of the war, and the spread of skeptical opinions among the educated classes and even among the clergy, there is a manifest disposition on the part of many to throw aside all religions, and abandon themselves to the dissipated "*spirit of the times*." This is about the worst possible obstacle to evangelical work anywhere. Where there is zeal enough to persecute we may hope for some valuable results from our labors.

3. Another important obstacle to our work is the very moderate burden placed upon both purses and consciences of the people by the "orthodox" clergy. There is no separation between the *Church* and the *world* as we understand it. No moral restraints are enjoined—simply the fulfillment of an outward form, not burdensome to the flesh, secures all the hope the priests have to offer of eternal life. In the village the pay of the clergy is merely nominal, and they get their living by following the same industries with the rest of the people. But this hinderance becomes a help when the people get their eyes opened to the absolute requirements of the Christian religion, as taught by us. They have but little respect for the clergy; but then it is pleasing to the flesh to have the claims of religion made so light, and they cheerfully submit to the easy yoke of orthodoxy.

In general, it may be said that all educated classes feel and privately acknowledge the truth of our position, but oppose us from motives of policy, while the uneducated classes defer to the priests except when the reading of the Scriptures has opened their eyes.

NEEDS OF THE MISSION.

In the Annual Meeting the following questions were submitted by the Superintendent:

"1. What places should be occupied by the mission? It was unanimously answered that the points at present occupied were the best that could be selected, with the force at the disposal of the Superintendent.

"2. How many American missionaries are needed to insure the pros-

perity of the work? *Ans.* Four Americans are indispensable, and they should (probably) be located—one at Widin, one at Shumla, one at Sistof, and one at Tirnova.

“3. Does the work among the women require the oversight of American lady missionaries? *Ans.* There is need of two women to devote themselves to that special work.

“4. What books ought the mission to print during the next year? *Ans.* The M. E. Discipline, The Catechism, and Binney’s Theological Compend.

“5. What are the necessities of the mission in regard to education? *Ans.* Schools are *indispensable* to the permanent success of the mission.”

Several are needed, but it was decided only to ask for an appropriation to establish a girls’ school this year.

All these questions were fully discussed by all the members, and the answers express the deep convictions of all engaged in the work of this mission. The demands made are as moderate as *possible*, consonant with our ideas of the necessities and rights of the mission.

In a less formal letter the Superintendent gives us a most interesting glimpse of the intense spirit of the Annual Meeting. Evidently the Holy Ghost was present in manifested power. The Superintendent says:

Our Annual Meeting closed Saturday. The session was very pleasant, entirely harmonious and spiritually profitable to us all. During the sermon of Brother Thomoff, on Sunday, there was such a manifestation of the Spirit as I never before witnessed in Bulgaria. Brother Economoff was completely overpowered. All were deeply affected, particularly the preachers, and for some moments Brother Thomoff was unable to proceed. It was an old-fashioned Methodist scene, something new in Bulgaria. We are all enjoying good health, and have passed the summer very pleasantly. Brother Lounsbury is improving rapidly in his knowledge of Bulgarian, and will, I think, before many months be able to conduct services regularly. I am very glad to say that I have perfect confidence in all our Bulgarian preachers. Persecutions at Gabrosia, and the baptism of the Spirit he received at the Annual Meeting, have made a new man of Brother Economoff. I think Brother Thomoff is going to justify all the hopes his American friends have indulged concerning him. Brother Gabriel Elieff is making a good beginning, and is rejoicing in the realization that his wife fully sympathizes with him in his work. Brother Getchoff has done a good work around Loftcha, especially in visiting the neighboring villages for the sale of books and religious conversations with the people. He works with a degree of earnestness that promises well for the future. Demeter Ivanoff is at Orchania.

STATISTICS OF BULGARIAN MISSION FOR 1878-79.

STATIONS.	Am. Misionaries.	Bulgarian Preachers	Members in full.	Members on probation.	Average Cong'n't'n.	SUNDY SCH'LS.		BAPTISMS.	Current Expenses.	MISSION PROPERTY.		COLLECTIONS.		Scriptures purchased by Funds of Amer. Bible Society
						No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.			Furniture.	Books.	Missionary.	American Bible Society.	
Sistof.....	2	1	*13	9	18	1	2	7	\$2 00	†\$256 71	‡\$1,613 83	\$23 76	\$1 76	\$102 52
Tirnova.....	1	1	1	3	23	1	1	1	.....	13 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabrova.....	1	1	1	3	7	1	1	1	.....	12 32	.....	2 00	2 00	.....
Loftcha.....	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1 05	1 05	.....
Selvi (Sevlievo).....	1	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	4	22	12	47	2	3	13	\$2 00	\$282 93	\$1,022 22	\$29 71	\$7 01	\$343 86

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1879-80.—*Sistof*, D. C. Challis; *Tirnova*, Stephan Thomoff; *Gabrova*, J. J. Economoff; *Loftcha and Troian*, Stephan Getchoff; *Selvi*, Gabriel Eleiff; *Orchania*, to be supplied. §
Residence of E. F. Lounsbury not yet fixed.

* There was an error in last year's Report. It should have been 12 instead of 18.

† The furniture is estimated at its actual value, not the first cost.

‡ No accurate account can be given of the books at the out-stations; the *Book Account* shows the number on hand. I give the totals here.

§ Orchania is supplied at present by Demeter Ivanoff.

ITALY.

Commenced in 1871.

BISHOP SIMPSON HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

LEROY M. VERNON, D.D., SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rome*, Alceste Lanna, Andrea De La Ville; *Naples*, Vincenzo Ravi, Emilio Borelli; *Narni*, Crisanzio Bambini; *Terni*, Daniele Gay; *Foligno*, supplied; *Perugia*, Enrico Caporali; *Arezzo*, Giovanni Gattuso; *Florence*, Teofilo Gay, Teodoro Gay; *Bologna*, Enrico Borelli; *Modena*, Eduardo Stasio; *Milan*, Silvio Stazi; *Venice*, Francesco Cardin; *Forli*, Dovadola, and *Faenza*, Amedeo Guigou.

BIBLE WOMEN.—*Rome*, Amalia Conversi, Giuditta Folchi; *Milan*, Camilla Mattioli; *Venice*, Carolina Cardin.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.—Teofilo Malan.

THE Superintendent's reports from Italy for the past year have failed to reach us in time for insertion in this Annual Report. We are surprised at this, because the Superintendent has always heretofore been careful to meet this requirement of the Board. We know, in a general way, of the continued prosperity of the mission. We had hoped during the year to procure church property at Naples, but this hope is deferred at least for the present. We have at last full possession of our Church premises at Rome, and the parsonage has been completed and is now occupied by the Superintendent. We can only repeat the appointments and statistics of our last report.

STATISTICS OF THE ITALIAN MISSION.

STATIONS.	AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY.						CHURCHES.					Sunday-school Scholars.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Debt.
	Missionaries.		Italians.				Baptisms.	Deaths.	Members.	Probationers.	Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Italian Preachers.	Theological Students.	Bible Women.	Total Agents.									
Arezzo.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	19	25	37	5	..	....	....
Bologna.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	35	4	39	15	..	....	....
Dovadola.....	5	2	7	..	..	....	....
Faenza.....	14	..	14	..	..	....	....
Forlì.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	40	31	71	18	..	....	....
Florence.....	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	....	....
Poligno.....	38	53	..	..	....	....
Milan.....	1	..	1	2	1	..	15	38	53	..	..	....	....
Modena.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	10	5	15	..	..	....	....
Naples.....	2	..	..	2	2	2	49	12	61	11	..	....	....
Narni.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	9	11	..	....	....
Perugia.....	1	..	..	1	3	2	83	92	175	..	..	....	....
Rome.....	1	1	2	1	2	5	5	1	134	18	152	46	1	\$25,000	\$8,000
Terni.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	18	29	47	21	..	....	....
Venice.....	1	..	1	2	..	1	11	9	20	..	..	....	....
Total.....	1	1	15	2	4	21	13	9	430	279	709	122	1	\$25,000	\$8,000

JAPAN.

Commenced in 1872.

BISHOP PECK HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

Rev. R. S. MACLAY, Superintendent.

Rev. JOHN C. DAVISON,

Rev. I. H. CORRELL,

" JULIUS SOPER,

" W. C. DAVISSON,

" M. C. HARRIS,

" CHARLES BISHOP,

Rev. MILTON S. VAIL.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. LIZZIE S. DAVISON,

Mrs. FLORA B. HARRIS,

" FRANK D. SOPER,

" JENNIE L. CORRELL,

Mrs. W. C. DAVISSON.

Missionaries of W. F. M. S.

Miss DORA E. SCHOONMAKER,

Miss MARY A. HOLBROOK,

" OLIVE WHITNEY,

" MATILDA A. SPENCER,

Miss MARY A. PRIEST.

Appointments made July 8, 1879.

YOKOHAMA, FIRST CIRCUIT.—I. H. Correll, Missionary in charge; Yokohama, Bluff Church, to be supplied; Hachoji, Abe Sozo; Matsumoto, Kawamura Keichiro; Matsushiro, Matsumoto Sogo; Atsume, Fujita Masataka.

YOKOHAMA, SECOND CIRCUIT.—R. S. MacLay, Missionary in Charge; Yokohama, Sumiyoshi Chapel, Ohara Yeikichi; Nagoya, Kurimura Sayehachi; Nishiwo, to be supplied; Hamamatsu, to be supplied.

TOKIO, FIRST CIRCUIT.—Julius Soper, Missionary in Charge; Tokio, Tsukiji Chapel, to be supplied; Jaso, Hamada Koyotaro, Shimoda Zenichiro, Sakuma Ikujiro; Mito, Aibara Yeiken, Shibuya Jinsaku; Tsuchiura, Onuki Banshichi.

TOKIO, SECOND CIRCUIT.—M. C. Harris, Missionary in Charge; Tokio, Azabu, Morohoshi Ki-ichi; Tokio, Shiba, Takahashi Untai; Yamagata, Kosugi Kiokai.

NAGASAKI CIRCUIT.—J. C. Davison, Missionary in Charge; Nagasaki, Desima, to be supplied; Kagoshima, Asaga Kenjiro.

HAKODATI CIRCUIT.—W. C. Davison, Missionary in Charge; Hakodate, Kikuchi Takuhei, Makiyama Giho; Sapporo, to be supplied; Matsumaye, Hiranama Sakai; Awomori, Honda Sai; Hirosaki, Honda Yoitsu, Kosaka Keinosake.

JAPAN CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—Principal, Milton S. Vail.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Missionaries	8
Assistant Missionaries	5
Native Helpers	40
Total Agents of Society.....	53
W. F. M. S. Lady Missionaries.....	5
" Native Assistants	5
" Boarding Scholars	36
" Day Scholars	80
" Baptized during the year.....	9
" Candidates for baptism	5
" Value of Mission Property.....	\$7,500
Members in full connection.....	447
Probationers	173
Baptized Children.....	54
Total Members, Probationers, and Baptized Children..	619
Contributions for Self-support.....	\$453 45
Contributions for the Poor.....	\$52 09
Total contributed	\$505 54
Day-schools.....	7
Number of Scholars.....	346
Sunday-schools.....	7
Number of Scholars.....	773
Number of volumes printed during the year.....	8,300
Number of pages printed during the year	85,600
Parsonages	5
Parsonages, value.....	\$17,000
Churches, etc.....	5
Churches, value	\$12,500
Total Value of Mission Property	\$29,500

R. S. Maclay, Superintendent, reports, Sept. 30, 1879:

The year of our Japan Mission, as indicated by the annual report, which closes to-day, has been an eventful one. A change, rendered imperative by considerations of health, transferred Mr. and Mrs. Harris from Hakodati to Tokio; and to fill the vacancy thus made in Hakodati, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Davisson were transferred to that place from Hirosaki—while the position of foreign teacher in the Hirosaki School, vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Davisson, was supplied by securing the services of Mr. Robert F. Kerr, of Indiana, U. S. A., an *alumnus* of the Indiana Asbury University, and a member of our Church, who accepted the offer of it made to him by the Japanese directors of the school. The effective force of the mission has been increased by the arrival of the Rev. Charles Bishop and the Rev. Milton S. Vail, the former of whom has been assigned to Tokio, the latter to the charge of the Japan Conference Seminary, in Yokohama. Our work has been prosecuted with vigor in all the stations heretofore named in our Annual Reports, and its extension, by Rev. J. C. Davison, into the renowned Satsuma country or province, in the capital of which he has established a Christian Church of about fifty members, has already

been fully reported in the columns of our Church periodicals. Our success in winning souls, indicated by the fact that during the year we have almost doubled the number of the members of our native Church, and the progress of the native Church in the matter of self-support, indicated by the increase of its contributions for this purpose from \$106 64, as reported last year, to the sum of \$445 56, as reported this year, furnish ample occasion for thanksgiving and encouragement in our work. The attitude of the Japanese Government with reference to our work, and, indeed, to the cause of Christian missions in general, has been quite as favorable as we could expect under existing circumstances, and we have good reasons for believing that the rulers of the country are gradually laying aside their prejudices in regard to Christianity, and are coming to a truer apprehension and appreciation of its character and influence. The completion of the organization of the educational department of our mission by the arrival of the Rev. M. S. Vail, and the formal initiation, under him, of our school, which, at the suggestion of one of our missionary ladies, herself a graduate of a noble Conference Seminary, we have decided by a unanimous vote of the mission to call the Japan Conference Seminary, has given us the highest satisfaction, and indicates a new era in the history of our mission. But our experiences during the year have not been altogether of a joyous character. Death has been busy in our midst, and some of the members of our mission have been sorely afflicted. First, Brother and Sister Harris, while on the steamer, *en voyage* from San Francisco to Yokohama, were called to give up their darling little daughter; then, after a painful illness, our dear Miss Higgins was summoned to join the glorious company beyond the river; and, finally, Mrs. Maclay, after twenty-nine years of faithful missionary toil, passed, by a sudden and glorious translation, from the courts of the Lord's temple on earth to the sanctuary on high. Appropriate notices of these events have already appeared in our Church papers. I now present the reports from the stations of our mission, which have been forwarded to me by the brethren in charge.

First Tokio Circuit. Julius Soper, Missionary in Charge. "The work on this circuit," writes Brother Soper, "is divided into four stations, namely: Tsukiji, Fukama, Tsuchiura, and Mito. The last three are in the country. During the past year Tsuchiura and Mito were taken up, and already native helpers are at these points laboring for the Master. These stations are in large towns, the centers of numerous smaller towns and villages. They give promise of being fields of great usefulness at no distant day. Already there are attentive hearers and earnest inquirers.

"During the past winter and spring the members of the Fukama Station, some forty in number, with the help of a grant from the parent Missionary Society of our Church, built a neat and comfortable chapel, eighteen by thirty feet, costing 340 yen=Mex., \$300—the people themselves contributing about one third of this amount. This chapel was dedicated May 2, of this year. It was a day of great rejoicing to the people.

"Our city work is making progress, and the average attendance of regular hearers has increased during the year. The Japanese are, as a rule,

better hearers than doers. Disciplining and training the Japanese is the most difficult part of our missionary work. System, promptness, and order, are new things to this people. It requires great patience and forbearance in dealing with them. These difficulties, however, we must expect and be prepared to meet, otherwise great will be the disappointments and discouragements. We are thankful for past mercies and successes, and take courage for the future, trusting in the strong arm of our God and Saviour. We have full faith in the ultimate triumph of the cross, even in this land of moral darkness."

Tokio, Second Circuit. M. C. Harris, Missionary in Charge. Brother Harris reports as follows: "We have been in charge of the above work since January, 1879. Thus far during the year the members have been faithful to their duties, and have made fair progress in the Christian life. There have been no cases of dismissal for irregular conduct. The Azabu Circuit is in charge of Brother Morohoshi, a man of age and dignity, who seems very much devoted to the Master's kingdom. Should his health permit, he will, we trust, prove an efficient helper in the Lord's work. We have secured a preaching place in a part of the city called Ginza, and intend to open it for preaching services in a few days. Brother Takahashi is to have charge of this appointment, in addition to his studies. He is an earnest, able man, and we anticipate a career of usefulness for him. We have, with the advice of the brethren, undertaken to open up a work in the city of Yamagata, a large and prosperous place in the north-western part of Dai Nippon. Brother Correll visited this region last spring, and was so much impressed with it, as a fine opening for Christian work, that we all felt that something must be done soon. After the session of our Annual Meeting, in July, Brother Kosugi and wife were sent to labor in this new field. Very unfortunately, he became seriously ill a few days after his arrival, and has not up to this time been able to do any work. We learn, however, that there are in Yamagata many inquirers, who are waiting the time for seed-sowing.

"Mrs. Harris during the year has held meetings for women, visited families, and conveyed religious instruction, according as opportunity afforded and her health has permitted her to do so. There is plenty of hard work to be done every-where in Japan. Blessed are they who have the patience and persevering faith to perform it, for with them will be a goodly harvest.

"Mr. Tsuda reports an interesting work among the students belonging to his school. A Sunday-school is held at his house on Sabbath morning, at which the average attendance is about twenty. They have finished Wayland's Moral Science, first part, and have commenced the unabridged work. The improvement in the conduct of the students, he says, is very marked, and has attracted the attention of several prominent men in Tokio, who have concluded to send their sons to his school. He also reports a number of applicants for baptism. Brother Soper and I have arranged to visit the school twice a month and preach to the students."

Hakodati Circuit. W. C. Davisson, Missionary in Charge. "The past

year," writes Brother Davisson, "has witnessed the usual amount of labor bestowed on this station, with what may be termed cheering success. Those who were formerly baptized continue faithful, while some have received baptism, and four persons are awaiting this sacrament. The preaching services are not so well attended as we desire, but those who do come are quiet and serious, showing a desire to hear. We opened another chapel for street-preaching in March, which has been well attended, and we hope that much good will come from that service. The Hakodati work has connected with it Sappore, Matsumaye, Hirosaki, and Awomori, all important places, and destined to have much to do with the future of North Japan.

"In Matsumaye we have two baptized persons and some awaiting baptism. Sapporo is the capital of the island of Yesso, and consequently quite an important place from which to work. As yet we have no preacher there, and the work is almost entirely confined to the students of the Agricultural College. On a recent visit I baptized one person and received one on probation. In Awomori we have one helper, and several Christians, who were baptized in Hirosaki, also live there. The work was begun about a year ago, and seems promising. There are several inquirers, though as yet none have applied for baptism. Hirosaki is our most important station in North Japan. This old city is furnishing many promising believers, and the prospect for a strong Society soon is very encouraging. Rev. Honda Yoitsu, our only ordained deacon, is in charge, and is showing what a truly earnest native Christian can do. During the year so far we have baptized sixteen persons, and ten or twelve more will probably be baptized on my next visit. This place has received a valuable addition to its working force in the person of Prof. R. F. Kerr, who is now employed as teacher in the Too Gijiku. Although all his time is taken up with professional duties, yet his presence is of great importance in assisting the native preachers, both by precept and example. One great need of the Church in Japan is the old-fashioned indwelling of the Holy Spirit, and with that presence much more can be done than is done at present. Our day-school in Hakodati is a marked success, and if we had a suitable building, could be made much more useful than it is at present. Our most promising believers are at present members of this school, and no doubt more will come from this influence."

Yokohama, Tenan Circuit. I. H. Correll, Missionary in Charge. "Although we mourn the loss of two faithful laborers, so recently taken from our little missionary circle by the hand of death," writes Brother Correll, "yet when we review the successes which have attended the labors of the past year we have great reason to praise God. The work included in the Tenan Circuit is really divided into five circuits. The first is the Yokohama Circuit, which comprises five appointments, at each of which there is weekly, and at some of them semi-weekly, preaching. The congregations at two of the appointments are very good. The other three not being well established yet, our congregations there are not so large, but are quite encouraging. Our work in Yokohama is looking upward, and

with the aid of the Christian schools, in which the children are daily instructed in the doctrines of Jesus, together with the seed-sowing by means of preaching and tract distribution, there will ere many years be a grand ingathering of souls here.

"The second circuit is Hachoji, where we have three appointments and one day-school. The young brother having charge of this circuit has done very well, and although the Church has not grown very rapidly in membership during the past year, we have some members there who are firmly fixed on the Rock of ages, and are strong in the faith. Here, too, we see the signs of success brightly looming up. The other three circuits are in the province of Shinsha. In this place the work of the Lord has surely progressed in a very remarkable degree. Last spring when I visited that part of my field I found far more work awaiting me than I could accomplish, and although every day of two weeks was as fully occupied as it could be, yet I was not able to meet the demands of the work. The field presented to us in this region is so large that we can scarcely control it with the force we have at present. Unfortunately, the native brother having charge of this interesting field has been unavoidably kept from his post for some time, but, according to reports, the interest has not abated.

"Last spring I was permitted to make quite an extensive tour to the north and west of this island, traveling about 1,100 miles, and being absent from home just eight weeks. Much of the country through which I passed was new, but every-where I found the people kind, and many were glad to hear 'the story of the cross.' I was permitted to open two new stations, which are very important centers, and will give us access to a large number of people who have hitherto not had the privilege of hearing the glad tidings. All along the line of our work we hear the shouts of victory, and the order comes to us to advance. May God bless the Church which is bidding us go forward, and make her more and more willing to give us her men and means to carry forward this glorious work!"

Reporting the work of the W. F. M. S. in Yokohama, which comprises 2 day-schools, 63 scholars, and 1 Bible woman, Mrs. Correll writes: "Through the gloom of a mysterious Providence we look up and say, 'God is good!' During the year we have been permitted to see baptized three women brought to Christ through the Bible women in our employ. Though we have been called upon to part with a beloved and faithful worker, in Miss S. B. Higgins, still we feel we have cause for thankfulness in the blessings daily coming."

Yokohama, Furocho Circuit. R. S. Maclay, Missionary in Charge. This circuit comprises a portion of Yokohama, Nagoya, a large city situated at a distance of 200 miles in a westerly direction from Yokohama, and Nishiwo, a large town 25 miles distant from Nagoya. Nagoya is one of the strongholds of Buddhism in Japan, and as the city ranks as the third in Japan, the importance of the place in reference to Christian missionary efforts in this empire can be readily apprehended. During

the year I have been able to visit the city only once, but Brother Harris kindly took my place at the time for my spring visit, and labored with much efficiency and success. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harris, who was active in instructing the women of the Church, and in preparing the way for Sunday-school work. Brother Harris visited also our Nishiwo appointment, and afforded much encouragement to the little Church of Christian believers in that place. At the last Annual Meeting of our mission one of our best Japanese preachers, Brother Kurimura, was appointed to Nagoya, and he has entered on his duties there with an earnestness that gives promise of success. The Society in Nagoya numbers fifteen members, the one in Nishiwo sixteen members. The Society under my care in Yokohama has not increased in numbers since the date of our last annual report. During the year I have been permitted to administer the ordinance of baptism to fourteen adults and two children. My time during the past sixteen months has been chiefly occupied with translation work. The committee engaged in translating the New Testament into the Japanese language holds four sessions each week, every session extending from five o'clock A. M. to noon; and I have been able to attend nearly all the sessions, with the exception of about six weeks in March and April while I was visiting the work of our mission in Southern Japan, under the care of Brother J. C. Davison. The work of translation has advanced to the close of the fifteenth chapter of Revelation. The Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., who had so long and faithfully labored on the committee, was compelled to leave Japan during the past summer and is now in the United States. The other members of the committee, Dr. J. C. Hepburn and the Rev. D. C. Greene, are diligently employed in carrying forward to its completion the work on which the committee has been engaged since the year 1874, and there is a fair prospect that before the close of 1879 the entire New Testament will be given to the population of the Japanese islands in their own vernacular. After completing the translation of the New Testament the committee expect to give a careful revision to their manuscript, with a view to the early publication of what will probably be considered the standard edition of the New Testament in the Japanese language. Let all the friends of Christian missions pray that God's blessing may attend this effort to give his precious word to the thirty-three millions of Japan.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This department of our Church's work in Japan has been administered with characteristic energy and success during the past year. The powerful and opportune accession to its working corps which reached Japan, October, 1878, has given at once a new impulse and an assurance of permanency to its operations. It maintains a strong mission in Tokio, which is amply provided with suitable buildings and other necessary appliances for the prosecution of its work. Four thoroughly qualified and devoted ladies conduct the work in Tokio, one of whom, however, Miss Schoonmaker, the Society's pioneer missionary in Japan, feels constrained by considerations which to her mind are imperative to leave Japan at least for a time

at the termination of her engagement with the Society, which is about to expire. Miss Schoonmaker's life in Japan has been one of tireless, consuming, successful labor, and the results already apparent are highly creditable to herself, to her Society, and to the cause of Christian missions. The Society has also commenced a very important and promising work in the city of Hakodati in Northern Japan under the care of Miss Priest. The late Miss Higgins labored in Yokohama under the auspices of this Society for about eight months during the past year, till she was called to go up higher. The Society's work in Japan is administered with excellent judgment, the members of the mission are heartily devoted to the promotion of its interests, and we fully believe that its career in the future will be even more brilliant than it has been in the past.

Nagasaki Circuit.—John C. Davison, Missionary in Charge. A recent alteration in the time-table of the steamers plying between Yokohama and San Francisco compels me to forward my annual report before I can receive Brother Davison's official representation of the work under his charge. I regret this the more because of the cheering success with which it has pleased God to crown Brother Davison's labors in Southern Japan during the past year. Accounts of the remarkable movement in Kagoshima, the capital of the renowned Satsuma province, have already appeared in some of the periodicals of our Church, and to them I beg to refer the reader for full information on this subject. My last advices from Brother Davison are to the effect that certain unfortunate complications had arisen in connection with the native Church in Kagoshima, and that he was about to visit the city to assist his native preacher in arranging matters. Let the Church pray for Brother Davison and for the important interests intrusted to his care.

STATISTICS OF THE JAPAN MISSION, 1879.

CIRCUITS.	AGENTS OF SOCIETY.				NATIVE CHURCHES.										W. F. M. S.				SCHOOLS.		PRINTING.		VALUE OF MISSION PROPERTY.		
	Ameri- can.	Males.		Females.	Japanese. Total.	Year's Baptisms.		Members.	Probationers.	Baptized Children.	Total.	Church Support.	For the Poor.	Total Contributed.	Agents of Society.		Boarding.	Day.	Day Scholars.	Sunday Scholars.	No. Volumes Printed.	No. Pages Printed.	Parsonages.	Churches and School- buildings.	Total Value.
		Males.	Females.			Adults.	Infants.								American.	Japanese.									
Yokohama, Tennan.....	2	1	11	14	77	3	80	143	41	9	198	\$43 99	\$13 76	\$57 75	..	1	..	63	164	348	2,800	57,500	\$4,500 00	\$7,000 00	\$11,500 00
" Furocho....	1	..	4	5	14	2	16	60	18	8	86	17 00	9 57	26 57	..	..	..	..	28	20	500	3,100	4,500 00	....	4,500 00
Tokio, First.....	2	1	10	13	84	3	37	87	88	9	134	201 79	6 76	208 55	4	3	36	7	50	190	2,500	25,000	4,000 00	1,900 00	5,900 00
" Second.....	1	1	3	5	7	..	7	24	8	8	40	10 61	2 50	13 11	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki.....	1	1	3	5	44	14	58	58	47	17	64	149 88	19 50	169 88	..	..	..	..	64	70	..	..	2,000 00	1,800 00	3,800 00
Hakodati.....	1	1	5	7	18	..	18	39	8	2	53	20 00	..	20 00	1	1	..	10	40	25	..	..	2,000 00	1,500 00	3,500 00
Hirosaki.....	..	..	4	4	16	..	16	36	13	..	49	10 18	..	10 18	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	8	5	40	53	210	22	232	447	173	54	619	\$458 45	\$52 09	\$505 54	5	5	36	80	346	773	8,300	85,600	\$17,000 00	\$12,500 00	\$29,500 00
Increase.....	2	..	12	13	64	8	72	197	37	29	215	\$361 69	\$37 21	\$398 90	3	1	3	61	193	469	5,600	31,100	....	\$4,200 00	\$4,300 00

MEXICO.

Commenced in 1873.

BISHOP MERRILL HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

APPOINTMENTS, 1879.

Rev. C. W. DREES, Superintendent.

MEXICO CITY and CIRCUIT, including four congregations: J. W. Butler, Missionary in Charge; J. Medina.

Girls' Orphanage: Misses Mary F. Swaney and Clara L. Mulliner, Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Mission Press and Book Depository: Publishing Committee, C. W. Drees, S. W. Siberts and J. M. Barker; John W. Butler, Agent.

MIRAFLORES CIRCUIT, including Miraflores, Amecameca, Tlalmanalco, Seucalepam and Iyapango: S. W. Siberts, Missionary; F. Cordova, and Eljio Lopez.

PUEBLA CIRCUIT, including Puebla and Apizaco: C. W. Drees, Missionary; G. Luders and F. Montero.

Boys' Orphanage and Day-school: Instructors, G. Luders and M. Arias.

ORIZAVA CIRCUIT, including Orizava and Cordova: G. S. Umpleby, Missionary under appointment; E. Coronel and D. Mendoza.

PACHUCA CIRCUIT, including Pachuca, Real del Monte, Omitlan, Tezontepec, Tizayuca, and Atotonilco: J. M. Barker, Missionary; C. Gamboa, and M. Euroza.

English Congregation: Served by J. M. Barker, and three local preachers.

Mexico and English Female School: Misses Mary Hastings, and S. M. Warner, Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

GUANAJUATO CIRCUIT, including two congregations: S. P. Craver, Missionary; S. Loza.

QUERETARO: Missionary to be appointed, supplied by L. Vallejo.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Missionaries.....	6
Assistant missionaries.....	6
Missionaries of W. F. M. S.....	4
Bible Women supported by W. F. M. S.....	4
Teachers and Assistants supported by W. F. M. S.....	7
Teachers appointed by Parent Society.....	5
Mexican preachers.....	12
Sunday-school teachers not included in the above.....	26
Total.....	70

Members in full connection.....	241
Members on probation.....	303
Average attendance on worship.....	876
Orphans: boys, 20; girls, 50.....	70
Day-school teachers (whole number).....	24
Sunday-school teachers ".....	33
Day scholars.....	473
Sunday-school scholars.....	479
Theological students.....	7
Churches owned by the Society.....	5
Parsonages.....	7
Preaching halls hired or gratuitously provided.....	14
Probable value of churches, parsonages.....	\$79,400
" " " property of W. F. M. S.....	5,000
" " " of Mission Press.....	10,000
Moneys collected during the year for various puposes.....	4,253 32

The general aspect of the work of the mission remains essentially the same as one year since. All the important centers formerly occupied have been retained, and the various agencies peculiar to our work have been kept in active operation, and in nearly every case with encouraging results. The external conditions and circumstances by which we are surrounded have not materially changed. We continue to meet those difficulties which oppose the progress of evangelical truth in every country where Roman Catholicism has been for centuries exclusively predominant. We find also an ever-widening field, and our sympathies are drawn out to ever-multiplying opportunities which we are most often not able to embrace from the lack of means.

All the missionaries have been more than ever anxious and diligent in their efforts to overcome the spiritual inertia of a people long given over to formalism, and all have prayed and labored that the divine Spirit might breathe upon these dry bones his life-giving influence. We have been permitted to witness some tokens of true spiritual awakening and activity.

If the statistics of the mission in general show a slight decrease in the membership, the fact is due to the process of proving and sifting which has been carried forward. The actual state of the mission is very far from showing any decrease in life and power, in influence and permanent results, as compared with former years.

Only one city has been occupied during the year with the design of making it an important center and place of residence for a foreign missionary. This city is Queretaro, whose central position on all the great lines of travel and commerce between Mexico City and the northern and western portions of the country, as well as its situation relative to the center of our mission in the capital and one of our most important stations, that of Guanajuato, makes it of special importance to the development of the work of our Church in Mexico. The lack of a missionary to open the work, together with special dangers and difficulties encountered, have made

the presence of Senor Vallejo there but little more than a forlorn hope. We are holding possession in the expectation of the appointment and arrival of a missionary, by whom we do not doubt the work may be successfully and safely established and carried forward.

The true and very satisfactory development of the work of our mission during the year has been chiefly in the occupation of secondary points in immediate connection with centers already established. In every case this has been effected without any increase of the working force of the mission, and almost entirely without expense to the Missionary Society. The extent of the mission and its influence has thus resulted in a work which is now and will continue to be almost entirely self-supporting.

Mexico City. Two new appointments have been added to this charge during the year. The first of these, San Vicente Chicoloapam, is situated at a distance of about twenty miles from Mexico City, near the shore of Lake Texcoco. In this large Indian village, and almost altogether by the contributions and labors of a faithful company of persecuted Christians under the leadership of Camilo Arrieta, and guided and encouraged by J. W. Butler, Missionary in Charge, a neat and commodious chapel has been built, a school has been established, and regular services are held. The value of the chapel, including the organ, a gift of Brother Reynolds, of Brockton, Mass., is about \$1,000.

A similar work, though not so far advanced, is proceeding in Tuyahu-alco. Brother Butler writes: "Some 58 probationers have been received here, and continue faithful amid constant persecution. This is one of those places where stones are the almost invariable visitors at the regular services; yet stones, clubs, and pistols, all of which I have seen with my own eyes, do not succeed in frightening our poor brethren. On the contrary, they have already initiated a subscription for a little chapel, the dedication of which we hope to report before the close of another year.

"San Agustin, Magdalena, and one or two other points in the District of Texcoco, invite our labors. The first of these places has a fine Indian congregation of nearly two hundred, which is entirely independent of any ecclesiastical rule. Many of its members have manifested their desire to be taken under the care of our Church. Their leader will second the movement."

These are but instances of similar openings offered in other parts of our field.

In the Pachuca District, under the supervision of J. M. Barker, missionary, not only has the work in Pachuca, Real del Monte, and Omitlan, greatly prospered, but congregations have been to a greater or less extent developed in Tezontepec, Tizayuca, and Atotonilco. In the first-named place a school-house and place of worship are being built, chiefly through the energy of Senor Orozco, a gentleman of some means, and a firm friend of our cause.

S. P. Craver, Missionary in Charge of Guanajuato, reports encouraging visits to Silao, and openings in Marfil, Sano Pedro and other places. Urgent invitations have also come to him from the city of Leon, the most

populous city of the Republic, after Mexico City, and a place where many circumstances seem strongly to favor permanent occupation, and the appointment of a missionary to take charge of the work.

"The most pressing need of our work in Guanajuato, and one that is continually making itself more felt, is that of a permanent home for the mission in that city.

Brother Craver says: "I wish to repeat all I have ever said on the great importance of our having a good and suitable property in this city.

"1. It will give us character and influence such as we cannot have while we rent, and especially while we are in the present property, and in its present form and condition. We are now looked upon and spoken of as the 'coach-house Christians,' or the people of the '*corral* (barn-yard) of San Pedro.' The influence of our position is all against us in the public eye. Gen. Antillon, after his return from abroad, said to me, 'If you had a good neat church in this city you would have 200 per cent. more influence than you have now.'

"2. The purchase of property and its gradual modification for our uses will give more confidence and hope to the Protestant portion of the population, many of whom are still fearful.

"3. Wherever we are more or less changes and improvements must be made; all such money laid out on rented property is of only temporary utility, and is nearly a total loss.

"4. It is important that a property should be bought *now*, for next year our three years will have expired, which may subject us to inconvenience. According to Mexican law one can hold a rented house for three years without being thrown out or having the rent raised; but after that time, either may be done on short notice. We ought not to run the risk of being ejected, nor ought we to pay a higher rent than we now pay.

"Under present circumstances we are at any moment liable to very great annoyances.

"5. We are paying here \$960 per year rent. For \$8,000, gold, we could buy the property we need, either this or the Serrano property. Money in New York can be borrowed at 6 per cent., or less, so that \$480, the *half* of our rent, would pay the interest on the purchase money.

"6. The Serrano property (which, in my opinion, is decidedly the best of all for our purposes) is liable to be sold at any time, and will then be lost to us.

"For myself I would say that from personal knowledge I am thoroughly persuaded of the great importance of purchasing property in Guanajuato as soon as possible. The heavy draft, the rents paid there, made each year on the current appropriation for the work in Mexico gives all the mission a direct interest in this. The opportunity of securing the Serrano property is one that in a city like Guanajuato would very rarely occur, and in view of the precariousness of this opening it should be seized at once. An estimate of \$8,000 gold has been made for this pur-

pose. We trust it will receive due attention, and merit a favorable action on the part of the General Committee."

We may only say a word of the two special agencies connected with our work, whose importance deserves very full and careful consideration.

The Boys' Orphanage, located in Puebla, has been the home of twenty beneficiaries during the year. The pupils have made rapid advancement in learning, and some hopeful indications as to their future usefulness have been clearly seen.

The Theological School numbers only five students. Its numbers and efficiency should be very greatly increased. Experience has repeatedly shown that it is to these two institutions we must look for the ministry of the future. We are more than ever convinced that these educational institutions are the most important feature of our present work, and should be most generously provided for.

As a special report of the Mission Press will be presented, we need not dwell upon this important agency in this place.

Finally, your superintendent desires to express his gratitude to God for the blessings vouchsafed during the year. We look forward with renewed hope to a prosperous future. With re-enforcements for the unsupplied points of our field, such as Orizava and Queretaro, with an appropriation sufficient to meet the most pressing demands of our work, and by the favor of Providence and the outpouring of the divine Spirit, we may expect the future to be much more abundant than the past in the proofs of true prosperity.

STATISTICS OF THE MISSIONS IN MEXICO, 1879.

MISSIONS.	AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY.							THE CHURCH.					SCHOOLS.			CHURCH PROPERTY.			Other Places of Worship rented or donated.	Amounts raised aside from appropriations for the Press, Orphanages, Church Building and Repairs, and Poor.
	Missionaries.		Native Preachers.	Theological Students.	Sch'l Teachers.		Bible Women.	Total Agents.	Baptisms.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Public Worship.	Orphans.	Day Scholars.	S.-S. Scholars.	Number of Churches.	Parsonages.	Probable Value.		
	Male.	Female.			Day.	Sunday.														
Mexico City and Circuit: Trinity Church..... Santa Inez..... The Press..... Girls' Orphanage..... San Vincente..... Tuyahualco..... Mimbres Circuit: Mimbres..... Tlahmatlan..... Ametecameca..... Seucalpan..... Iyapango..... Puebla Circuit: Puebla..... Apizaco..... Orizava Circuit: Orizava..... Cordova..... Pachuta Circuit: Pachuta..... English Cong'n..... Real del Monte..... Omitlan..... Tezantepec..... Tizayuca..... Atoconilco..... Guadalupe Circuit: Trinity..... San Pablo..... Queretaro..... Total.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 .. 																			

* Real estate of W. F. M. S.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1812.

UNDER this head are now ranked all our mission work within the bounds of the United States and its Territories. Besides the missions among the English-speaking people on our extended frontier, and among the freedmen in the South, we have extensive missions among the Scandinavians, Germans, Chinese, and American Indians. According to the appropriations of the General Committee it will require \$268,316 to sustain this work during the year 1880. The Society is doing no more important work than this, and is nowhere receiving larger returns for its expenditures. It has one claim not existing in the case of the foreign fields, namely, the advantages to accrue from it immediately to our own land and the Church at home. Many fields entered upon a quarter of a century ago are now important helps in the great work of missions, giving to it abundantly of men and means, and our present home missions will soon do likewise. The great importance of meeting the multitudes that are flowing in upon us from all nations is too apparent to need argumentation. The pages that follow quite fully present our domestic work.

It will be seen by the lists of appropriations that follow that our home missions numbered the past year 2,034, and the number of missionaries sustained in whole or in part somewhat exceeds that number. The membership to which they minister it is difficult to determine with accuracy. The statistical tables heretofore connected with this part of our Annual Report have, on account of their unavoidable unreliability, been omitted this year.

The failure on the part of Conference secretaries to send reports of the Mission Committee to the Mission Rooms is a most serious fault, which we hope our brethren will be careful to avoid.

The Discipline, ¶¶ 79 and 80, says :

It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to examine strictly into the State of the Domestic Missions within its bounds, and to allow none to remain on the list of its missions which, in the judgment of the Conference, is able to support itself.

Each Annual Conference shall report through its Secretary, annually, to the Secretaries of the Missionary Society at New York, the name of each District, Circuit, or Station within its bounds, sustained in whole or in part by said Conference as a mission, together with the amount of missionary money appropriated to such for the year.

The General Conference, in order to secure information in respect to our Domestic Missions, has issued the following instructions :

1. Each Superintendent of Missions, and, where there is no Superintendent, each Missionary, shall make a Quarterly Report to the Corresponding Secretary at New York, giving information of the state and prospects of the several missions under his care.

2. Each Missionary shall report to his Superintendent once a quarter in writing the state and prospects of the special work in which he is engaged.

Blanks for this purpose are furnished from the Mission Rooms.

The following resolution was adopted by the General Conference on the 26th of May, 1876, to which we invite very particular attention :

Resolved, That paragraph 108 of the Discipline be so changed as to require the Annual Conferences, in reporting the missions and appropriations, to report also the number of years that each mission has received appropriations from the Missionary treasury, and whether consecutively or otherwise.

Every dollar of the money distributed to Domestic Missions can be traced, by means of the detailed reports, from the treasury directly to the individual receiving it.

NEW MEXICO.

Rev. THOMAS HARWOOD, Superintendent.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Otero and Cimarron*, O. P. M'Mains; *La Junta*, D. W. Calfee; *Las Vegas*, to be supplied; *Ciruelita*, Benito Garcio; *La Gallina*, Ignatio Salazar; *Cayote*, S. M. Brown; *Santa Fé*, to be supplied; *Alberquerque*, N. H. Gale; *San Mateo*, Pabla Salazar; *Peralta*, A. Gonzales; *Manzano*, John Garcia; *Socorro*, M. Mathieson; *Val Verdo*, Blas Gutierras; *Las Cruces* and *Palomas*, M. Berila; *Silver City*, to be supplied.

Very full reports have been received during the year from the superintendent of this mission, and the usual annual report was forwarded and prepared for insertion in this volume; but the copy was in some way lost and the loss not discovered till the last moment. This will make our report not as full as we could wish, and compels us to repeat the statistics of last year. The mission is steadily growing in extent and power. From the second quarterly report of the superintendent we make the following extracts:

La Junta, Cherry Valley, Cayote.—We are prepared to report some things we have waited for patiently for ten years. During the past week we have seen it dashing fearlessly through our beautiful valley. I mean the snorting "iron horse," galloping through the country with his freight and passenger train of cars. We believe this will prove a great civilizer and even Christianizer in New Mexico. It will bring us American people and American Christians, whose influence will be felt in this *sterile* land, and we shall gain from emigration as they do in other territories, and not be left almost wholly to conversions from Romanism for our increase. We have had, however, during the past quarter five accessions by probation at this place. These are all Americans. The school closed its tenth year two weeks ago with its usual interest. My wife's health is poor, and she will soon start East to spend a year hoping to recover. The Lord grant it! Brother Brown has kept up the appointments in my absence, and also preached at Cherry Valley.

He will now open a school at *Cayote* where he will hold regular Sunday services. This is a neat little Mexican town with a few Americans, and forms the center of a nice settlement. It has a good water-power, and quite an extensive farming interest, also grazing. It has a grist-mill, and a few stores and shops.

Cimarron, Elizabethtown, Ute Creek, Vermejo, and Otero.—These are Brother M'Mains' appointments. They reach over quite an extensive portion of country. He is doing the best he can, I suppose. *Otero* is a railroad point. We are watching it. I have preached there several

times to good congregations. It is thought the town will improve pretty soon with the railroad passing through it.

Ciruelita and Santa Clara.—Brother Benito Garcia is in charge here yet. He is improving his parsonage grounds and buildings. He has an appointment also at Santa Clara on the railroad, seven miles from his place.

La Gallina.—This place is now in charge of Brother Pablo Salazar. He is helping his people to finish their little church. It will soon be ready to dedicate. His congregations are good.

Las Vegas.—We have never occupied this place only with an occasional appointment. My congregations are always good. The Presbyterians have occupied it for about ten years. It is destined to be a good point. Americans are coming in. The railroad will be completed there by the 4th of July. It seems to me we must occupy it with a good preacher. We have a few members there.

Peralta, Manzano, La Joya, etc.—Peralta is occupied by Brother A. Gonzales. Brother Steele is absent. We don't know whether he will return or not. I want to go down almost right away and see how he is getting along. I have promised to be at Las Vegas next Sunday. At Elizabethtown, 85 miles north, the following Sabbath. At home the next, and at Peralta the next. Brother Juan Garcia is in charge at Manzano.

Socorro, Val Verde, etc.—Brother Mathieson is on his way to Europe. Will call to see you. He will want you to hand him his appropriation for the coming quarter. It will be \$250. Hope you will do so, and tell him to hurry back. He left a good Christian American lady teacher in charge of his school. Letters from her state that all is well.

Val Verde.—Brother Blas Gutierras is in charge at this place and was doing well when I last heard of him.

Las Cruces, La Mesilla, and Palomas.—Brother Marcos Berila is in charge here yet. He has been very *timid* since he was shot, last winter, and really I long to be with him. If our brethren are in danger and must suffer, I prefer to suffer with them. The Lord bless and protect us! Palomas is about 80 or 100 miles from where Brother Marcos lives. He lives in Las Cruces. He cannot go out to Palomas often. Brother Blas Gutierras goes down occasionally. Brother Mathieson also went down when he was here.

Silver City.—Brother Gale has been in charge here. He lost his wife in February, as I wrote you. His own health is badly shattered, and he has now gone East on a visit with his daughter, hoping to recover. He was not certain whether he would be back or not. We expect Bishop Merrill with us at our District Conference, August 18th. We hope to have a few new members.

Under date of September 16, 1879, Brother Harwood writes :

Our work all along the line, almost without an exception, is looking up. The railroad is giving new life to the country through which it is passing, and in fact clear down through the country where it is expected to go.

It is bringing quite an immigration of American people into the Territory, and with them are quite a number of Methodist people. As an evidence of this we have just organized a Society at Las Vegas, the present terminus of the road. We have a membership of 15 persons, and preach in the old town once in two weeks and the same in the new town called East Las Vegas. We have secured a site for church building in East Las Vegas. Bishop Merrill was with us when we made the selection, and seemed pleased with the location. The people donated us two lots and we bought two at \$50 each. We have circulated a subscription for the building, and it has run up to \$825. We will try it again to-morrow. We shall build a plain church that will cost about \$1,500.

We are preparing to build also at Cayote, a new point, where we have lately organized a small class of 11 persons. We shall be ready to dedicate our church at Gallina, and we hope the one at Val Verdo, on the Rio Grande, before I make my final report of the year.

The Bishop's visit with us and attendance at our District Conference did us much good. We hope we may have an annual visit from some one of our Bishops in the future.

The work has suffered some in consequence of the absence of some of our American preachers who have gone East. They will soon be back, as I am informed by letter. Also some recruits for our work are expected soon. Rev. D. W. Calfee, a graduate from Asbury University, came on with his family at the beginning of the present quarter. He is doing a good work. Has charge now of the work at this place, *La Junta*, and *Las Vegas*. He is also principal of our mission school.

The Bishop, seeing that my hands were too full, relieved me from the charge of *La Junta*, and, as he called it, "turned me loose on the Territory." So I have nothing now to do but to look after the general work. I find this is much better, and would have been done before only for the extra expense of a preacher here.

Mrs. Harwood's health is some better. Rest from school, and out-door exercise in the cool summer climate, has helped her. She desires to start East, however, in about two weeks, to spend a few months and perhaps to remain until next summer to try to regain her wasted health. We break up housekeeping, and I shall be "turned loose," as the Bishop called it. I shall spend my whole time traveling and visiting the work. The future fall, winter, and spring, at least, look gloomy, and I should shrink from the work before me did not the voice of duty utter her command, Go forward!

I have visited the most of the work since I wrote you. Will be through with this part of the field in about two weeks.

ARIZONA.

Commenced in 1869.

BISHOP SIMPSON HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Rev. G. H. ADAMS, Superintendent.

Missionaries.

G. H. ADAMS, Prescott,

J. J. WINGAR, Globe City,

D. B. WRIGHT, Florence and Picket Post,

WM. G. MILLS, Tucson.

OUR superintendent is now fairly in the field. He has taken the pastoral charge at Prescott besides the duties of the superintendent, and the congregations more than fill the church. The Sunday-school, heretofore a union school, has been organized as a school of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church building has been improved, and a good parsonage is in process of erection.

Mr. Mills, a local preacher, appointed to Tucson, has entered upon his work with much promise. Doubtless the work will now be enlarged, and, as we trust, progress rapidly. Three additional workers will be in the field before this report is issued. The following report from the superintendent will be read with great interest :

The Arizona Mission can hardly be called an organization as yet. I reached Yuma, the first point visited within the Territory, September 3d, and, making a hasty examination of the place, arrived at Prescott September 5th. The journey was very tiresome to Mrs. Adams, as, after a railroad ride from New York across the continent to San Francisco, and then, *via* the Southern Pacific Railroad, almost half way back again, the trip was ended by a stage ride of forty hours' duration, including two nights without sleep. The journey involved about five thousand miles of travel, but we were both greatly blessed in reaching our new home in good health.

On account of its isolation and the hostility of the Indians, Arizona has not been so actively worked as some of the other Western Territories of the United States. Rev. Mr. Reeder was here for a time as superintendent, and some good church lots were secured by him in an early day, some of which remain in our hands, but in other cases have been lost to us by lapse of title. He is every-where spoken of kindly by the people, who remember him as a faithful, devoted man of God.

Rev. D. B. Wright has been laboring at Prescott for about five years. The work has been laborious and discouraging in the extreme. The loss of association with ministerial brethren has been a great deprivation to

him, and he speaks of it as one of his greatest trials. He and his accomplished wife came a distance of 210 miles on a "buckboard," (a light, open stage without cover or springs,) from the Colorado River, in 1874. Since that time he has remained steadily at his post. He has seen ministers of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and other denominations with a "settled pastorate," come and go, but he has worked right on. He has been shut in by himself sometimes for months, not seeing the face of any other minister. In the midst of these discouragements he has continued his labors, and has a neat church edifice completed, doing a part of the work of construction with his own hand.

Rev. J. J. Wingar is also now in the field, stationed in Globe City. He is faithful and devoted to the cause of missions. He and his family came to Arizona some three years ago from Kansas in their own wagon across the plains, a distance of 1,200 miles, making the journey in three months, and have been here to the present time.

Aside from the services of these three men, but little has been done by our own or any other denomination.

There are at present two Presbyterian ministers at work in the Territory, who are regularly appointed by Church authority.

The work is a hard one on account of the promiscuous character of the population. They are from every State in the Union and from every quarter of the globe. While they are not generally religious, they are highly intelligent and cultivated even. The frontier of to-day in this mountainous region is altogether different from the frontier of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other western States of twenty-five years ago. Then educational advantages were few, and the people were deprived of the culture which the new West possesses. They had no railroads or telegraph lines, and their wants were easily supplied. Now it is as hard to meet the intellectual demands on the pulpit in the West as in the best cultivated congregations of the East.

The *old* West was superior to the *new*, however, in morals. Infidelity in its craftiest forms and most impenetrable coating of scientific pretension was then unknown. Now it prevails every-where in the new West, in its most attractive guise, and the young men especially are exposed to this deadly contagion.

Then, too, profanity is here found in its most hideous forms and proportions. I have never known any thing to compare with it as found in Arizona, even in other mining regions of the West. Many are here who have spent their whole lives on the Pacific coast. Since the discovery of gold in California extreme western society has been almost destitute of female society. Large towns and communities have been made up almost wholly of men, and the absence of the refining influence of ladies has left them without restraint in the use of profane language, so that the whole West has become addicted to it. Profanity has become a part of their vernacular, and they use it habitually for the mere purpose of the commonest emphasis in their intercourse with each other. This is the character of the people, and ministers are imperatively needed to teach

them. We *must* have services at Prescott, Phoenix, Florence, and Picket Post, Globe City, Tucson, Tombstone, Patagonia, the Upper Gila River, and the Peck and Tiger Mining Districts.

We *ought* to have also men at work on the Verde River, the little Colorado River, and at two or three mining districts. At many other small towns and settlements these ministers could preach during the week, and a fine work thereby be accomplished.

I have just returned from my first trip of exploration through the territory, traveling in about four weeks nearly 1,000 miles, all but 50 miles by stage, including 36 miles over the Pinal range of mountains on the back of a mule and on a narrow mountain trail. I met every-where with a most cordial reception at the hands of the people, who, though not generally religious, are anxious to hear the Gospel. They are not impervious to the truth, nor half so bad as their western exterior would indicate. Take one of the many services I held during the trip as an illustration.

Tombstone is 75 miles from Tuscon, in the midst of the finest mineral region I ever saw. They have now a population numbering several hundreds, and it will soon grow to the proportions of a city. It was my privilege to preach the first sermon ever delivered in the town on Tuesday morning, October 7th. It was one of the most marvelous experiences that could come to the life of a minister. I reached the town in the stage on Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock A. M.—a little before daylight. By 10 o'clock the Town Company allowed me to select a lot on which to build a church. During the day I told a gentleman that I was under the necessity of leaving the next morning, but that I must preach to the people before going. To the reply that there was no place in which to hold service, I said, "Then from a dry-goods box on the street I will preach, if nowhere else." Hearing of my wish, a Hebrew, just completing a place of business, offered the use of his store-room for the evening, and it was promptly accepted. Rude impromptu notices were hastily posted about the town, and in the evening they began to assemble. Three ladies were present in one corner of the building to assist in the singing, but aside from these the congregation was made up entirely of males, and but one man who made any pretension to a religious life. We had provided a few plank seats, but these were soon filled. Then all the standing room behind was occupied. Still they came pouring in, and sat down upon the dirt floor, like Indians in council, until they were packed like herrings in a box. And yet they came, until the street on the outside was full. Then, by the light of one small flickering lamp and a solitary candle, I conducted the most wonderful religious service of my whole life. There were but two small hymn books in the town. These were used by the ladies and a couple of gentlemen who assisted in the singing. As I opened the service every hat came off the bushy heads in an instant. Every eye was intently fixed upon me while I read a passage from God's word. I asked them to sing with us the grand old tune of Coronation, and as I repeated verse after verse of the hymn,

"All hail, the power of Jesus' name,"

all who had not *forgotten* it, or who had ever *heard* it joined lustily in the service of praise.

After prayer I preached, and God gave me a power in utterance that I never possessed before. I reminded them of home and the religious associations of their childhood. I urged them by all the memories of the past, the example of their fathers, the prayers of their mothers, and the love of a Saviour, to assert their manhood and avoid the evil influences of western life. Never shall I forget the eager, almost breathless, attention with which they listened to that sermon. Clad in their mining garb, as they had quit their day's work, every eye was fixed and every ear strained in the intensity with which they heard me to the end.

At one point in the sermon, when I was reminding them of their mothers' training and prayers, and the Sunday-school influences from which they came, one of them stepped out in front, and, offering his hand, said, "That's me you are talking about."

I paused, took his proffered hand, and after urging him personally to the work of reformation, proceeded with my discourse. After singing the hymn,

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,"

in which they all joined with fervor, this most interesting service of my whole life was ended.

They crowded around me and shook my hand with many a "thank you" and invitation to "come again," in a tone that came from the very depths of as large souls as ever God gave to men anywhere. I retired for the night, too grateful to God for the privilege of being a minister in such a field to sleep. I thought of the many young ministers in the East clamoring in our Conferences for "nice" charges and fine churches and good salaries, reading essays which they call sermons, when such magnificent opportunities are open for doing the work of that Blessed One, who when on earth preached to the poor on sea and land, on mountain and plain, in city and hamlet, *every-where*, to lead men to a higher, truer life. Here, in the south-western corner of the United States, are men who are hungry, yea, "*perishing* for lack of knowledge;" men who told me they had not heard a sermon for *fifteen years*! men who have been here from their very childhood away from all religious privileges, until they hardly knew what a religious service was.

I could find work for several young men in this field, but they must be *heroic* young men. Here, in the nineteenth century and on American soil, is a region larger than New York and New England combined, with a population of 50,000 souls, and only five ministers to till the soil for Christ!

I wish I had the power to arouse the Church to its responsibility. I wish I could infuse courage into the hearts of the young men in the East, who, waiting for a "chance" to enter the ministry, sit idly "in the market-place," and say, "No man hath hired us."

Where is the zeal of a Judson? Where the heroism of a Cox, who said, "Let a thousand fall, but let not Africa be given up."

I need a dozen such heroic souls, at least, in Arizona. All over the territory towns and cities are springing up like magic in this wondrous land of silver and gold, whose air is a delight and a very elixir of life to the invalid, whose scenery is unsurpassed in grandeur, and whose skies are of as beautiful hue as ever bended over the homes of men. The time is coming very soon when thousands will seek new homes amid its attractions of wealth and beauty. May God give to Methodism anew the missionary zeal to take the territory for Christ!

CHINESE DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1866.

THIS work was opened at San Francisco, where it has been blessed to thousands of the Mongolians who have congregated there. Rev. Otis Gibson is still at his post, as ever the outspoken friend and defender of this people. From San Francisco our labors have spread into surrounding places.

Vast numbers of these people are found in Oregon, and, indeed, they have spread all over the land. At the last session of the Oregon Conference, held in Portland, in August last, Rev. Wm. Roberts was appointed "Missionary to the Chinese." Mr. Roberts says:

"When an invalid in Portland, two years ago, I organized a Chinese school and did many a week's solid work in that department of Christian labor. Now it will develop into a most promising field if properly cared for."

Rev. J. F. Devoe also writes us of an interesting work opened at Seattle, Washington Territory. Brother Devoe says:

"We have a Sabbath-school every Sabbath, at 5 P. M. Attendance about 30 to 40, including two good-sized Bible classes; the strong probability is that we will reach about 50 in a few weeks.

"A portion of these Chinamen are merchants and anxious to learn. The Chinamen are very numerous in our city, as we occupy a great center of business on Puget Sound.

"We organized a prayer-meeting some six weeks ago, at the parsonage, and I, as pastor, conduct the exercises, which are in the form of a praise-meeting, in which the Chinamen, without an exception, take a part in speaking and praying. We hope to organize a Society soon, at which time we will baptize them.

"The school in this place has been in operation for two years, conducted

by Sister Bell Thomas (a widow lady) with but little compensation, and as she taught them to read she also led them to Christ."

By resolution the Oregon Conference "warmly invited the Chinese into our congregations, Churches, and Sunday-schools," and recommended that the doors of the academies and colleges be opened to them. To make a beginning for this great opening for Chinese mission work in Oregon, the General Committee made an appropriation of \$1,000, which will soon have to be greatly increased.

During the year 1878 a young Cantonese, professing conversion, came to New York, seeking an education for the ministry. He desired also to do something for his countrymen in the city. Encouraged by some Christian friends, and aided especially by Rev. C. S. Brown, of the Five Points Mission, an evening-school was opened for the Chinese, and religious services instituted. At this juncture Rev. James Jackson, formerly of the Wesleyan Canton Mission, arrived in the city, intending to remain in the United States, and at once took charge, under Brother Brown, of this opening work. It gives much promise, and the General Committee made an appropriation for the work of \$1,500 for the next year.

The following is an account of our work in California, taken from the annual report of Mr. Gibson :

1. AGENTS EMPLOYED.

O. Gibson, A. J. Hanson, Missionaries; Mrs. E. C. Gibson, Mrs. Jane Walker, and Mrs. Nellie S. Hanson, Assistant Missionaries; Lau Hok Han, Chan Hon Fan, and Lee Tong Hay, Chinese Preachers; Mr. H. W. Stowe, Mary A. Salisbury, M. A. Gibson, P. A. Miller, Effie E. York, and Chan Pak Kwai, Teachers in evening schools. Making a total force of two Missionaries, three lady Assistant Missionaries, three Chinese Preachers, and six Teachers, (five American and one Chinese.)

2. BAPTISMS AND MEMBERSHIPS.

Baptized during the year—adults.....	28
“ “ “ children.....	3
Expelled for non-attendance at church.....	1
Dismissed by letter.....	3
Present number in full connection.....	98
Being an increase of 20 over last year.	
Probationers.....	10

Total number of baptized children.....	6
Local preachers not in regular service.....	1
Exhorters.....	2

3. REGULAR FORMAL CHURCH SERVICES.

Our Chinese Church now consists of three regular appointments, San Francisco, San José, and Oakland. At each of these places regular Sabbath services and class-meetings have been maintained. The congregations, composed mostly of believers, have been good. In San Francisco the average attendance has been about 55, more than the half of which number have been Chinese women. In San José the average attendance at these services has been about 25, and in Oakland 25.

At San José, in the absence of a Chinese preacher, these services have been regularly kept up; one of the Chinese brethren taking the lead and doing the best he could to explain the Gospel. Volunteers from the class in San Francisco have assisted in keeping up the services in Oakland.

Our aim has been to teach the Chinese Christians a clear knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Up to this date the New Testament, from Matthew to Corinthians, chapter by chapter, has been explained in sermons in the Chinese language, and in the morning Bible-class, in the English language, the Old Testament has been carefully studied from Genesis to Ezekiel; and in the evening Bible-class, also in the English language, the New Testament from Matthew to Ephesians. Considerable attention has also been given to sacred song, and our Sunday and Wednesday evening praise services have often been seasons of real interest. Many of these Chinese Christians have learned to sing and seem to enjoy singing the praises of God. Truly a new song has been put into their mouths.

4. DAILY CHAPEL PREACHING.

Daily preaching of the Gospel in the Chinese language has continued in the Foke Yam Tong Chapel, on Jackson-street, San Francisco, and this has now been going on since April, 1872, making a protracted meeting of over seven years' duration, and we still feel encouraged to go on. The congregations are fair on week days, and often crowded on Sundays, and all this gospel preaching, if watered by the Divine Spirit, cannot be in vain.

5. CHINESE PREACHERS.

We now have only three preachers employed. Chan Pak Kwai has retired from the work and Lee Tong Hay has been taken into the service in his place.

We still need one or two more, and trust that the Lord will put his Spirit upon some of these young men and thrust them into the work.

These Chinese preachers have been studying the Bible and Discipline under the instruction of Brother Hanson, subject to quarterly examinations by the presiding elder. We hope at some time in the near future to

see these Chinese preachers admitted into the California Annual Conference and take their place among us as brethren in the ministry.

6. SCHOOLS.

Average attendance at evening and day-schools:

At Mission House, S. F.....	80
Girls' boarding-school.....	22
Day-school at the chapel.....	15
Evening school at San José.....	20
" " Oakland.....	25
Total average day and evening.....	162
Total average attendance at all Sunday-schools.....	220

SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOLS.

The evening schools at the Mission House, San Francisco, have been well attended during the year and cannot fail to exert a good influence upon the scholars who attend.

Brother H. W. Stowe has continued his school for Chinese in our chapel, Foke Yam Tong, Jackson-street, mostly at his own expense, having expended upon the school about \$300 annually, and this without ever desiring or even thinking of having credit with the Missionary Society for this outlay. The school is a useful auxiliary to our mission work.

SAN JOSÉ.

The Ladies' and Pastor's Union of the Methodist Church, San José, has also continued its Chinese school, under the immediate supervision of Mrs. M. F. Burns. The ladies pay \$10 per month or \$120 per year toward the rent, and the Mission aids them in the payment of the teacher and other expenses, and at their request has the general management of the whole work. This work has been eminently successful. Twenty-three persons have been redeemed from heathenism, baptized, and received into the M. E. Church as the direct fruit of this work. One has died in the faith and received Christian burial in the sure and certain hope of the resurrection unto eternal life. As stated in our last year's report, the imperative demand at this point is a Chinese Church or mission house, costing, together with the lot, about \$2,000. A subscription has already been started, and the Chinese brethren have freely subscribed one or two month's wages each.

We trust that the elect ladies who have thus far so nobly sustained this interest with faith and toil and money will continue to follow the leadings of the blessed, divine Spirit, enter the open door before them, and, having put their hands to this gospel plow, push it forward in the name and for the glory of God and the salvation of precious souls.

OAKLAND.

Last year we reported a class of six members in Oakland studying the Scriptures in the Chinese language, under the instruction of our Chinese

preacher; and that as soon as the M. E. Church of Oakland felt able to pay \$15 or \$20 per month toward its support, an evening school would be opened. The Church, or rather a few private members of the Church, soon came forward and agreed to pay \$10 per month local funds. The mission assists \$10 per month in payment of teacher, the Chinese paying all the rent of their school-room and all the furnishing. During the year 15 have been added to the Church at this appointment. A fine lot in the heart of the city has been leased for ten years, and a very comfortable chapel or mission house placed upon it, costing about \$550. This house contains a small but exceedingly pleasant audience-room, a dining-room and kitchen, and sleeping-rooms, making a convenient and pleasant *home* for these otherwise *homeless* Christians when out of employment. The Chinese brethren in Oakland and San Francisco and the friends at the mission house paid nearly all this cost. Only \$100 of missionary money was used in the nature of repairs, and the house, full of interested Chinamen, was dedicated free of debt. The wife and daughter of the Presiding Elder and Mrs. Walker, of the mission, were the only American persons present at the dedication, except the officiating missionary.

The securing of this chapel is a great step forward, for which we thank God, take courage, and push on.

7. BURIAL GROUND.

After nearly two years of persistent effort, and in spite of many obstacles and disagreeable experiences, the mission has succeeded in securing from the city of San Francisco the grant of one acre of ground in the Golden Gate City Cemetery for the burial of Christian Chinese. The lot has been surveyed and nicely fenced at a cost of \$216, all paid for by the Chinese Christians. For this, also, we thank God.

8. JAPANESE.

The work among the Japanese is an interesting feature of our mission. Six young Japanese have been baptized into our Church, one of whom is a steward and licensed exhorter in the Church. These young men, together with a few Christian Japanese belonging to the Congregational Church, have united in forming a Japanese "Gospel Society," now numbering about thirty-three members. This society holds regular meetings each Saturday evening, and, according to their constitution and by-laws, devote themselves to the study of the Gospel of Jesus. They have pleasant society rooms in the mission house, for which they pay rent. In this way our mission house is becoming a kind of head-quarters for the Japanese in San Francisco. Twice each month one of the missionaries, by request, lectures before this society on Bible history, or some scientific subject. We regard this as an interesting and hopeful feature of our work, and bespeak the prayers of the Church for its continued success.

9. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The work in which we are now engaged is not without its discouragements and trials. The hostility of a certain class of foreigners against

the Chinese and against the missionaries to the Chinese, and the false and libelous charges constantly and publicly made against the mission work and against the missionaries, are not the greatest trials we have borne. But the fact that the Christian sentiment on this Pacific coast, to a large extent, seems to be overwhelmed and forced into a tacit submission to a perverted and wicked public sentiment on the whole Chinese question, created by unprincipled, designing demagogues for political party purposes only, is cause for grief and humiliation and prayerful anxiety. In this connection may we be permitted kindly to remind the brethren of the California Annual Conference that this Chinese Mission is yours. You asked for it, and you have got it. You asked for your missionaries and they were appointed, and you have thus far sustained and encouraged them. You have asked for every dollar that has been expended. You have approved of every expenditure that has been made. You have rejoiced in every success that has crowned the work. You have triumphed in every victory gained. You have cordially and heartily indorsed the character and labors of your missionaries, so that every indignity heaped upon the mission has been heaped upon you and upon the whole Church. Every personal insult by the public press to your missionaries is a personal insult to every member of the California Conference and to every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We do not propose to strike our colors, nor to desert our post, nor change our tune, nor bate our work, nor hold our tongue, nor stay our pen, nor sacrifice one iota of Christian principle because of clamoring foes and political chicanery. We shall continue to look to the Church for Christian sympathy and counsel, and to the God of heaven, through our Lord Jesus Christ, for help and succor in every time of need, and for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon us and upon our work, and for a bountiful harvest of souls redeemed by the Gospel of Christ.

10. WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.

There are now under our care thirteen girls, who have never lived lives of shame. These girls were most of them servants in families, and, being ill-treated, sought the protection of the mission. The ages of these girls vary from one year old upward.

Two of the girls, after being in the school over four years, were married to Christian Chinese men, and are leading happy and useful lives.

The Woman's Missionary Society is doing what it can to educate these girls, believing that much good may be done by them in time to come among their countrywomen. They are studying both English and Chinese, and some of them can read the Scriptures intelligently in their own language.

One of the first women who came to the mission, and who was in the school a year and a half, is now the wife of a Chinese missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Another has been employed as Bible reader during the year.

The prayer-meetings have increased in interest, and the girls take delight in the services of song held twice a week.

Three have been baptized during the year. There are now twenty-two women and girls in the school. Eight have been married from the school this year, and three have returned to China. Thirteen have been received into the mission during the year. Between thirty and forty women attend Church service every Sunday morning in the Mission House.

There are ten Christian families, fruits of the mission school, that are examples to their countrymen of how Christian families ought to live. A weekly prayer and class-meeting is held with the women in one of their houses, in which we have raised over \$9 in five-cent weekly contributions during the last nine months.

Another part of our work gives us encouragement. The ladies of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, organized a Society and raised \$120 toward the support of a Bible reader, who has visited the Chinese women in their homes, reading and explaining the Scriptures and singing and praying with them. She has been well received in nearly every instance, and we trust that seed has been sown that will bear good fruit. Two women have been baptized and united with the Church as the direct result of her work, and two children received Christian baptism. The Bible reader reports that one woman said she believed in the religion of Jesus, and would like to become a Christian, but could not, as she would have to give up going to the theater, and she could not make up her mind to do that. Another says she prays and believes in Jesus, and would like to be baptized, but her husband is an idolater, and he tells her that he will leave her if she becomes a Christian.

Meetings of our Society have been held in Howard-street, Central, and Grace Churches in San Francisco, in which our work has been presented by our worthy President, Mrs. Goodall. She, also, presented our cause to the ladies in Newark, New Jersey, and in other places, always winning for our work the sympathy of those who hear.

The state of feeling, even among Christians, has been such that it seemed advisable not hold meetings outside of San Francisco. Still we trust that the Lord will raise the funds to carry on the work.

FINANCIAL.

Received from Missionary Society, per Rev. O. Gibson....	\$1,800 00
Collected from all other sources.....	1,278 25
Total.....	\$3,078 25
Total expenses.....	1,725 00
Balance.....	\$1,353 25

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.—Missions, 2; Money, \$10,500.

GERMAN DOMESTIC.

Commenced in 1836.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

California, (German.)		Sun Prairie and Windsor.	\$50	St. Paul District.	\$50
German District.....	\$100	Burlington.....	30	St. Paul: Second Church.	100
Folsom-street.....	150	Park Atkinson and John-	75	Minneapolis.....	100
Stockton.....	150	son's Creek.....	75	East Minneapolis.....	60
Oakland.....	550	Fond Du Lac District.	140	Crow River.....	50
Los Angeles.....	550	Sheboygan Mission.....	75	Clear Water.....	70
Portland.....	1,000	Oshkosh.....	75	Prescott.....	70
Vallejo.....	200	Clayton and Appleton.....	50	Marine.....	60
Clear Lake.....	190	Eureka and Rush Lake.....	100	Menomonee and Poppi.....	100
Little Lake and Potter.....	80	Manitowoc.....	40	Morris.....	100
Stuart's Point.....	190	Newton.....	125	Wadena.....	120
Middletown.....	80	Green Bay and Pittsfield.....	150	Fargo.....	175
Missions, 11; Money, \$3,240.		Pensaukee and Menomonee.....	150	Charles City District.....	250
		Kewaunee.....	100	Clarksville.....	50
Central German.		Alhnepe and Sturgeon Bay.....	50	Alden.....	100
Cincinnati: Race-st. and		Almond and Steven's Pt.....	100	Eldora.....	150
Blanchard Mission.....	65	Warsaw.....	100	Traer.....	150
Hamilton and Mt. Pisht.....	200	Missions, 32; Money, \$3,600.		Fort Dodge.....	150
Greenville.....	200			Storm Lake.....	50
Aurora and Milan.....	160			Algona and Spencer.....	200
Ripley and Higginsport.....	175	East German.		Nora Springs.....	100
Waverley and Greenheld.....	150	New York District.....	400	Mankato District.....	175
Ironton.....	215	St. Paul's.....	600	Mankato.....	175
Palestine.....	175	156th-street.....	200	Danville.....	125
Cleveland: Scoville Avenue.....	175	Wyckoff-street.....	200	Mountain Lake.....	100
Sandusky and Peninsula.....	125	Yates Place.....	800	Beaver Falls.....	125
Pittsburg: 40th-street and		Mount Vernon.....	100	Marshall.....	100
Johnstown.....	450	New Haven.....	50	Yankton.....	150
Canal Dover.....	175	Hartford.....	800	Sheldon.....	200
Newark.....	100	Turner's.....	200	Missions, 41; Money, \$4,500.	
Louisville: Breckenridge-street.....	175	Lawrence.....	200	Southern German.	
Henderson and Salem.....	175	Philadelphia.....	550	Austin District.....	700
Goconda and Metropolis.....	175	York-street.....	500	Austin.....	525
Nashville.....	250	Baltimore.....	400	Giddings.....	100
Jeffersonville.....	100	Newark.....	800	Supply.....	150
Detroit: 16th-street.....	125	Hudson City.....	225	Brenham.....	350
Casewille.....	180	Hoboken.....	475	Spring Creek.....	250
Grand Rapids.....	125	Rochester.....	100	Bear Creek.....	400
Montague and White Hall		Buffalo.....	50	Honston.....	500
Tolledo: Segar Avenue.....	180	Dunkirk.....	175	Galveston.....	600
Edgerton.....	25	Missions, 20; Money, \$3,500.		Round Top.....	250
Defiance.....	25			San Antonio District.....	700
Perrysburgh.....	100	Louisiana German.		San Antonio.....	500
Bay City.....	150	First German Church.....	1,100	Medina.....	250
Potosky (New Mission).....	150	Second German.....	600	Seguin and New Braun-	
Missions, 28; Money, \$4,500.		Third German.....	500	fels for Supply.....	200
Chicago' German.		Springfield.....	25	Cibola.....	175
Chicago: Portland Avenue Mission.....	40	Mandeville.....	25	Flatonia and Schulenb'gh	175
Emanuel.....	225	Pearl River and Bayou		Columbus.....	275
Zion and Leyden.....	100	Lacomb.....	50	Cuero and Hochheim.....	200
Long Grove.....	75	Shady Grove.....	25	Victoria.....	800
Peru.....	75	Missions, 7; Money, \$2,825.		Fredricksburgh.....	250
Aurora and Junction.....	80			Lenno.....	150
Frankfort.....	40	North-west German.		Dallas District.....	500
South Bend and Miles.....	175	Dubuque.....	100	Dallas and Palmer.....	250
Valparaiso and Michigan		Ridgeway.....	125	Fort Worth.....	250
City.....	150	Garneville.....	100	Waco: Pr. in Charge.....	250
Roberts.....	150	Freepert.....	75	Assistant Preacher.....	200
Danville.....	80	Winona District.....	75	Falls.....	250
Champaign.....	120	La Crosse.....	100	Williamson.....	300
Milwaukee: Third Church		Hokah.....	100	Missions, 28; Money, \$9,000.	
Mission.....	150	Tomah.....	100	St. Louis German.	
Herman and Iron Ridge.....	75	Belvidere.....	100	St. Charles.....	50
Madison.....	80	Waseca.....	100	New Mella.....	100
Arana.....	75	Owatonna.....	100	De Soto.....	125
		Rochester.....	100	New Haven.....	50
				Montgomery.....	175
				Jefferson City.....	100

Alton.....	\$75	Iowa City.....	\$75	Denver.....	\$200
Highland.....	115	Victor.....	60	Weston and Fairmount.....	100
Bible Grove.....	93	Newton.....	120	Cameron.....	125
Chester.....	115	Des Moines.....	140	Lexington.....	90
Pinkneyville.....	125	Missions, 25; Money, \$3,000.			
Quincy: Jefferson-street.....	100			Booneville.....	80
Hannibal.....	165			Fort Scott and Parson's.....	50
Jacksonville.....	150			Nebraska District.....	175
		Western German.....		Lincoln and Centerville.....	140
Secor and Strawn.....	75			York.....	125
Springfield.....	100	Kansas District.....	190	Omaha.....	200
Bloomington.....	50	Lawrence and Ottawa.....	120	Papillion and Bell Creek.....	100
Locust-street.....	220	Topeka and Carbondale.....	150	Elkhorn.....	200
Mount Pleasant.....	100	Wichita.....	200	Columbus.....	120
Keokuk.....	250	Halstead and Kingman.....	90	Holmwood and Furnace.....	220
Farmington.....	40	Sterling and Peace Creek.....	70	Nebraska City and Ham-	
Lancaster.....	60	Great Bend and Bloom-		burgh.....	100
Muscatine.....	60	ingdale.....	175	Hebron.....	70
Rock Island.....	120	Clay Center.....	175	Jerusalem.....	50
Davenport Mission.....	50	Junction City.....	115	Missions, 28; Money, \$3,500.	
		Salina.....	70		

SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1845.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

California, (<i>Scandinavian.</i>) Scandinavian Mission....\$1,250 Mission, 1; Money, \$1,250.	New York East, (<i>Swedish.</i>) Mission, 1; Money, \$1,400.	Green Bay and Depere.....\$155 Neenah and Oshkosh..... 100 Manitowish..... 160 Chicago: Second Church... 260 South Side Mission..... 150 Missions, 10; Money, \$1,950.
Minnesota, (<i>Norwegian.</i>) Missions, 16; Money, \$2,400.	Wisconsin, (<i>Norwegian.</i>) Milwaukee Norwegian Dist.\$400 Milwaukee..... 200 Cambridge and Ashippun... 175 Whitewater and Hart Prai- rie..... 160 Sheboygan and Manitowac... 200	New York East, (<i>Norwegian.</i>) Missions, 2; Money, \$1,800.
North-west Swedish. Missions, 45; Money, \$5,500. (No report.)		

AMERICAN INDIANS.

Commenced in 1814.

FROM the agencies assigned to us by the Government of the United States we have, with a single exception, no reports. The policy of the present administration of the Interior Department has taken from our agents all sense of dependence upon us or of responsibility to us, consequently we are deprived of that influence needful with them to secure activity in educational, civilizing, and Christianizing influences. There has sprung up, on the part of our Roman Catholic friends, an eager desire for some of our agencies, and a cry has been raised in this interest because we do not send a missionary into each agency. All of these agencies are within

districts and circuits accessible to religious institutions, and some of them in regions where an equal congregation of whites has not the undivided services of a minister. Our agents and employés, alarmed lest they may lose their positions by a transfer of the agencies, have joined in the cry for a missionary and for all the apparatus of a distinct mission at each fort. In the meantime they have failed to send reports, or aught else, to the Rooms that might elicit appropriations to the work. Nevertheless, we are gratified at the high encomiums passed upon our agents, and still more gratified to learn, indirectly, of the good that is being accomplished.

The importance of mission work among our Indian agencies must be conceded. It is felt on all sides. Annual Conferences have voiced it. But the General Committee, which is the representative of the entire Church, in view of all things, has, from year to year, appropriated but sparingly to this work. The solitary report we have received is from Agent E. A. Swan, of the Siletz Agency, Oregon. The agent says :—

I arrived here about the middle of July and at once took possession of the affairs of this Reservation. The ex-agent's clerk, Rev. Thomas F. Royal, was the minister in charge. The services are held in our school-house, as follows : Preaching on Sabbath morning at eleven ; Sunday-school at one P.M. In the evening the services are of a mixed character, conducted by both whites and Indians, prayers and exhortations, with frequent singing. On Tuesday evening, our class-meeting. Thursday evening, our prayer and praise meeting. While the list of names was large upon the church registry, the attendance was small and but little interest manifest.

Our congregation has increased. from fifty or sixty to one hundred or more, and the Sabbath-school still larger, many of them coming nine miles. I regret to say that the Oregon Conference has given no material aid to this mission, and our own Church has exercised but little, if any, supervision over its affairs. The ex-agent informs me that our presiding elder has visited here but twice in several years, that Church collections have been taken up annually, and the moneys forwarded to Conference. Such also was the case the past summer. The presiding elder was notified to hold services here on the 16th and 17th of November, but did not appear, though we held the usual services upon such occasions, and they proved of an interesting character. While the Conference was in session at Portland, in August last, I wrote a letter to the Bishop (Haven) asking their prayers, sympathy, and substantial aid for this mission, but I

failed to get any response, so I am running the mission as heretofore, bearing our own expenses.

The former agent's clerk, Rev. Thomas F. Royal, and his family left the Reservation on the 1st of September, seeking a place where he could better educate his children. Desiring to be supplied with a pastor, and there arising a vacancy in the day-school, I, being a stranger, applied to Brother Royal to recommend a competent man and his wife to fill the position of Superintendent of Instruction and assistant, as well as officiate as pastor. He advised me to apply to Conference and have the Rev. Wm. D. Nichols assigned here. He arrived on or about the 20th of September and immediately entered upon his duties.

I am pleased to say our Indians here are peaceable, industrious, and honest, more than commonly intelligent; while many of them are full of their old superstitions, the younger portion fall readily into our ways and views, and hopes for the future are promising.

I found the Indians here very deficient in singing, not more than half a dozen that even pretend to any thing in that direction, though I am satisfied they have good voices, and, as we have a leader of singing, I at once inaugurated a class, and they are now making good progress, a fact very encouraging to those interested. There, also, are several young men (Indians) mechanics who work through the day, and, therefore, have no access to our school, but who are very anxious to learn to write, and so one of our white employees has been giving them writing lessons; he, however, is soon to leave us, and I propose taking the class evenings myself. They evince a great desire to know how to write their own names, (some have learned) and also to write letters to their absent friends.

I cannot conclude this letter without mentioning the gathering together of our Church people on Thanksgiving-day and reading the President's proclamation as well as the Governor's of this State, after which several addresses were delivered, both by whites and Indians. I confess my surprise at the appropriateness of the remarks of the latter.

The Oregon Conference speaks of the work in the Yakima Indian Agency in the following emphatic terms:—

Our Conference has a peculiar relation to this Indian question. The representative Indian agency of the whole service is within our bounds, and under the charge of one of our number, Rev. J. H. Wilbur. It is detracting nothing from any other work or workman to say that the work of this Agency has been the most successful of any. This has demonstrated to us two things:

1. That agencies controlled by Christian feelings and principles, and inspired with zeal for the salvation of the Indian, can alone be successful.
2. That keeping the agencies under the control of the right man, with authority to surround himself with right men, for long periods, so that he can carry out his own christianizing and civilizing plans, is all important to their success.

We are gratified to report that in all departments the Yakima Agency,

under the care of Brother Wilbur, has had probably its most prosperous year. *Over \$8,000 of the appropriation made by Government for its support during the present year has been returned to the Treasury;* while at the same time 1,000 Indians—Bannacks, Piutes, etc.,—among the wildest on the western slope have been added to the agency. These have already begun to travel the upward way to better conditions and life, by substituting the *plow* for the *bow*, the grain fields for the chase, the school and the meeting for savage roaming and carousal.

The religious work among the Indians the past year has been of a very encouraging type. The old members of the Church have generally continued steadfast, and 155 probationers, largely from the Indians admitted on the reservation, have been received. Under the Christian influences of the reservation the enmities heretofore existing between the Yakimas and Piutes and Bannacks have been healed, the reign of peace taking the place of conflicts of war.

We need to refer to one more thing, namely, the statements so widely published that the Agent, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, had been largely defaulter to the Government. These statements, we are sure, have been made by designing men, in the hope of wresting the agency from the control of the Church and despoiling the Indians of their homes, and we feel it a duty we owe him, them, and ourselves to plainly and unequivocally deny all such statements and oppose all such projects.

At Quinalt Agency, in Oregon, is a Sunday-school and day-school, carried on by the Church employes. At Klamath all the Indians are now clothed, and there is a good industrial boarding-school of forty scholars and an interesting Sunday-school.

We hear indirectly that Agent Young is doing excellent civilizing work among the Blackfeet in Montana, and at Fort Hall, also, good work is being done.

Of our regular mission work among the Indians in various parts of the country we need but tabulate the

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

California.		Kawawenon.....	\$100	Charlevoix Indian Mission..	\$50
Round Valley.....	\$400	Iroquois.....	125	Northport Indian Mission..	50
Traveling Expenses.....	100	Hannahville.....	75	Elk Rapids Indian Mission..	50
Missions, 1; Money, \$500.		Superintendent.....	175	Petoskey.....	50
		Missions, 6; Money, \$710.		Missions, 8; Money, \$700.	
Central New York.		Genesee.		Northern New York.	
Oneida and Onondago.....	500	Cattaraugus	280	St. Regis Indian Missions.	
Missions, 2; Money, \$500.		Mission, 1; Money, \$230.		Missions, 1; Money, \$350.	
Columbia River.		Michigan.		South Kansas.	
Yakima.....	150	Indian Missions.		Mission, 1; Money, \$100.	
Missions, 1; Money, \$150.					
Detroit.		Big Rapids District.....	100	Wisconsin.	
Indian Missions.		Isabella Indian Mission.....	200	Oneida Indian Mission....	200
Taymouth Indian Mission..	110	Riverton Indian Mission.....	125	Mission, 1; Money, \$200.	
Saganing Indian Mission...	125	Grand Traverse District....	75		

ENGLISH-SPEAKING MISSIONS.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

Alabama.		Denton.....	\$250	Newbern and Oakgrove..	\$10	
Lebanon District.....	\$300	Weatherford.....	250	Waltham.....	15	
Paint Rock.....	100	Fort Worth.....	150	Gainesville.....	15	
Sand Mountain.....	50	Eastland.....	100	Clinton and Cameron's		
Marshall.....	50	Waco.....	125	Mountain.....	15	
Will's Valley.....	50	Rice.....	200	Fowl River.....	25	
Gaylesville.....	100	Jacksonville.....	50	Eutaw.....	10	
Big Spring.....	100	Palestine.....	450	Shiloh.....	15	
Wedowee.....	33	Denison District.....	375	Mobile Circuit.....	50	
Flat Rock.....	100	Denison.....	100	Brewton and Sparta.....	20	
Hanceville District.....	300	Sherman.....	125	Flat Creek.....	15	
Hanceville.....	63	Lawrence.....	150	Choctow.....	15	
Irondale and Valley		Terrell.....	150	Tuscaloosa.....	92	
Springs.....	50	Whitesborough.....	175	Dadeville District.....	300	
Rocky Mount.....	50	Henrietta.....	200	Bluffton and Opedike.....	20	
Rock Spring.....	50	Clarendon.....	100	Lafayette and Fredonia.....	20	
Cedar Creek.....	50	Wichita.....	175	Chambers.....	25	
Sipsey.....	50	Gainsville.....	250	Dadeville.....	25	
Winston.....	50	Cambridge.....	175	Pleasant Hill.....	30	
Morgan Valley.....	90	San Antonio District.....	50	Roanoke and Tallapoosa.....	25	
South Alabama District.....	300	San Antonio.....	500	Alexander City.....	25	
Gravella.....	75	Kerrville.....	200	Soccatopoy.....	23	
Brenton.....	75	Mason.....	200	Welumpka.....	20	
Rose Hill.....	75	Missions, 29; Money, \$6,000.			Montgomery.....	72
New Tabernacle.....	60				Locust Bluff.....	28
Newton.....	100				Ashville District.....	325
Henry.....	75				Ashville.....	20
Yellow River.....	74				Gadsden.....	30
Missions, 26; Money, \$2,500.					Howell's Cross Roads.....	25
					Center Circuit.....	25
					County Line.....	27
					Lamar.....	10
					Cornhouse.....	25
					Ashland.....	30
					Chockoloch.....	10
					Birmingham.....	50
					Irondale.....	20
					Blountville.....	20
					Blount Springs.....	20
					Missions, 54; Money, \$—.	

Thorn Hill.....	\$50	Seneca Circuit.....	\$40	Clifty.....	\$100
Big Valley.....	45	Beattie.....	80	Meade.....	100
Maynardville.....	55	Marysville.....	80	Wesley Chapel.....	100
Rogersville.....	20	Blue Rapids.....	50	Caneyville.....	100
Greenville District.....	140	Frankfort.....	50	Barbourville District.....	200
Greenville.....	200	Havensville.....	40	Barbourville.....	100
Jonesborough.....	80	Whiting.....	50	Harlan.....	40
Telford's.....	50	Hanover.....	40	Pineville.....	50
Elizabethton.....	65	Monrovia.....	40	Watt's Creek.....	60
Ervin.....	50	Brookville.....	100	Williamsburgh.....	50
Johnson City.....	120	Venango.....	50	Wolfe.....	50
Ashville District.....	220	Ellsworth.....	100	London.....	50
Ashville.....	80	Wilson.....	100	Booneville.....	20
Ashville Circuit.....	65	Lincoln Center.....	50	Montgomery.....	150
Leicester.....	50	Salt Creek.....	50	Bangor.....	80
Waynesville.....	50	North Dickinson.....	70	Morgan.....	30
Webster.....	80	Junction City.....	70	Harrodsburgh.....	200
Hendersonville.....	65	Delphos.....	50	Danville.....	100
Catawba.....	65	Sand Creek.....	50	Bethel.....	50
M'Dowell.....	50	Council Grove.....	80	Danville Circuit.....	200
Parrottsville.....	35	Carbondale.....	50	Columbia.....	75
Morristown.....	40	Alma.....	50	Cumberland City.....	50
Newport.....	45	Lyndon.....	100	Highland.....	50
Mossy Creek.....	35	Osage City.....	100	Somerset.....	75
Chattanooga District.....	200	St. George.....	50	Greenville District.....	300
Chattanooga.....	100	Manhattan and Church.....	25	Greenville.....	25
Ooltewah.....	50	Wamego.....	55	Madisonville.....	50
Cleveland.....	100	Louisville.....	60	Owensborough.....	35
Cleveland Circuit.....	50	Tecumseh.....	60	Logan.....	60
Chatata.....	40	Beloit District.....	100	Hopkinsville.....	200
Sewee.....	35	Cawker City.....	100	Paducah.....	45
Blue Spring.....	20	Concordia.....	100	Mayfield.....	60
Athens.....	100	Glen Elder and Solomon.....	60	Marshall.....	50
Athens Ct and Riceville.....	40	Rapids.....	60	Missions, 56; Money, \$5,000.	
Ducktown.....	100	White Rock.....	50	Lexington.	
Murphy.....	220	Clyde.....	40	Lexington District.....	250
Kingston District.....	100	Clifton.....	16	Washington Circuit.....	16
Kingston and Rockwood.....	60	Fairview and Seapo.....	40	Sharpsburgh and Mount.....	40
Kingston Circuit.....	50	Jewell Center.....	50	Sterling.....	22
Scarborough.....	50	Kirwin District.....	50	Harrodsburgh.....	26
Wartburgh.....	50	Kirwin.....	24	Warrentown and Caten- town.....	24
Jamestown.....	50	Smith Center.....	25	Pleasant Grove.....	235
Battle Creek.....	40	Cedarville.....	10	Louisville District.....	10
Crossville.....	200	Phillipsburgh.....	50	Lloyd-street.....	10
Cleveland District.....	25	Norton.....	50	Mount Washington and Cedar Grove.....	10
Chattanooga Circuit.....	25	Oberlin.....	50	New Haven.....	5
M'Donald's.....	25	Spring Creek.....	25	Pewee Valley.....	10
Bradley Circuit.....	25	Alcana.....	25	Brushes' Creek.....	10
Riceville.....	25	Stockton.....	25	Patton's Creek, Sulphur, and Bedford.....	10
Kingston Circuit.....	80	Hays City.....	254	Bowling Green District.....	12
Washington.....	25	Ellis.....	12	Auburn and Bibbtown.....	10
Soddy.....	25	Wakana.....	10	Eddyville and Hallock's Chapel.....	12
Marion.....	20	Missions, 68; Money, \$4,000.		Smithland and Paducah.....	10
Knoxville.....	20	Kentucky.		Bowling Green and Frank- lin.....	10
Ebenezer.....	20	Ludlow.....	10	Bowling Green and Webster.....	10
Robertsville.....	20	Foster.....	100	Litchfield and Greenville.....	10
Russellville District.....	140	Concord.....	800	Morgantown.....	10
Hawkins.....	30	Quincy.....	50	Cave City and Bacon Creek.....	12
Limestone.....	25	Fox Spring.....	75	Ohio District.....	300
Midway.....	25	Augusta.....	12	Cheviot Newport, Ky.....	12
Mineral Hill.....	20	Crittenden.....	10	Cumminsville Circuit.....	10
Sevierville.....	25	Ashland District.....	12	Milford.....	12
Russellville.....	30	Coalton and Boyd.....	12	Bellaire and Bridgeport.....	12
Coal Creek.....	30	Carter.....	22	Steubenville.....	20
Missions, 75; Money, \$5,000.		Letcher and Parry.....	50	Cadiz, Georgetown and Mount Pleasant.....	20
Kansas.		Eden and Sandy.....	100	Oberlin.....	12
Wyandotte.....	70	Prestonsburgh.....	8	Lake Shore.....	8
Rosedale and Kansas City.....	80	Pikeville.....	14	Belpre and Logan.....	20
North Lawrence.....	80	Louisa.....	20	Cleveland.....	10
Lawrence and De Sota.....	80	Hardinsburgh.....	15	Oldtown and Portsmouth.....	10
Tonganoxie.....	60	Litchfield.....	55	Louisa.....	15
Oskabosa.....	70	Little Barren.....			
Valley Falls.....	80	Vine Grove.....			
Doniphan.....	80	Scottville.....			
Wathena.....	40	Shelbyville.....			
Highland.....	40	Tompkinsville.....			
Hannlin and Morrill.....	30	Warren.....			
Capioma.....					

Aberdeen, Vanceburgh,
Maysville, and Lewis-
burgh..... \$20
Troy..... 25
Indianapolis District..... 800
Coke's Chapel..... 15
City Mission..... 15
Greencastle and Danville..... 15
Bloomington and Bedford..... 10
Princeton and Sand Hills..... 15
Newburgh and Booneville..... 15
Rising Sun..... 15
Watson's Station..... 10
Rushville..... 15
Connorsville..... 14
North Vernon..... 12
Jeffersonville..... 12
Corydon..... 17

Missions, 50; Money, \$2,000.

Little Rock.

Little Rock District..... 500
Sweet Home and Argona..... 50
Hot Springs..... 125
Lewisburgh..... 25
Center Point..... 25
Paraciffa..... 50
Lewisville..... 50
Magnolia..... 50
Alma..... 25
Fayetteville and Benton-
ville..... 25
White River District..... 500
Jacksonport..... 50
Batesville..... 25
Pocahontas..... 25
Augusta..... 50
Lonoke..... 50
Pine Bluff..... 125
De Witt..... 25
Devall's Bluff..... 75
Rob Roy..... 25
Forrest City..... 125
Missions, 21; Money, \$2,000.

Louisiana.

South New Orleans Dis-
trict..... 800
New Orleans:
Ames Church..... 800
Sixth-street..... 50
Mt. Zion..... 100
Simpson..... 40
Clinton-street..... 40
Camp Parapet..... 50
Donaldsonville..... 40
North New Orleans Dis-
trict..... 850
New Orleans: Thomson.
Pleasant Plains..... 150
Algiers..... 100
St. John and St. Charles..... 100
Thibodeaux..... 40
Assumption..... 50
Woodlawn..... 20
Houma..... 40
Morgan City..... 20
Opelousas..... 40
Washington..... 40
Holmes and Martinsville..... 30
Cheneyville..... 30
Shreveport District..... 700
Shreveport: St. James..... 75
Fairfield..... 80
Red Springs..... 50

Coushatta..... \$40
Baton Rouge District..... 500
West Baton Rouge..... 50
Gross Tete..... 50
The Plains..... 30
Magnolia..... 40
Stony Point..... 30
Comit..... 40
Clinton..... 40
State Line..... 40
Jackson..... 40
New Roads..... 40
Macedonia..... 40
Mt. Carmel..... 40
West Feliciana..... 40
Bayou Goula..... 40
Whitehall..... 80
Lake Providence..... 40
La Teche District..... 600
La Teche..... 40
Jeanerette and Pecan..... 25
New Iberia and Thom-
son Chapel..... 40
St. Martinsville..... 40
China Grove..... 30
Compte..... 50
Scott Circuit..... 70
Cross Lake..... 50
Coteau and Cloutier-
ville..... 40
Bastrop..... 40
Island and Bechelle..... 40
Missions, 56; Money, \$7,000.

Michigan.

Grand Haven..... 200
Grand Rapids: East-street..... 100
Grand Rapids: Plainfield
Avenue..... 150
Clare..... 80
Pentwater..... 100
Reed City..... 140
Crystal Valley..... 40
Hesperia..... 50
Howard City..... 50
Hart..... 40
Grand Traverse District..... 255
Traverse City..... 140
Petosky..... 150
Northport..... 50
Charlevoix..... 50
Frankfort..... 100
Little Traverse..... 75
Manton..... 100
Bear Lake..... 50
Norwood..... 40
Manclona and Kalkaska..... 40
Missions, 21; Money, \$2,500.

Minnesota.

Hastings..... 100
Dundas..... 40
Taylor's Falls..... 100
Wyming..... 50
St. Paul: Clinton Ave..... 130
Shakopee..... 125
Granite Falls..... 200
Hutchinson..... 100
Atwater..... 45
Paynesville..... 90
Appleton..... 15
Dassel..... 700
Forest City..... 75
Franklin Avenue..... 80
Ritchfield..... 50

Ortonville..... \$100
Bethel..... 50
Morris and Herman..... 90
Lanesborough..... 168
Worthington..... 100
Lu Verne Circuit..... 40
Marshall..... 75
Currie..... 150
Sleepy Eye..... 125
St. James..... 100
Rushmore..... 75
Lu Verne..... 85
Pipestone..... 100
Mapleton..... 61
Tracey..... 100
Lamberton..... 40
Lone Tree..... 40
Heron Lake..... 30
Jackson..... 25
Beaver Falls..... 100
Marshfield..... 100
Le Sueur..... 40
Dodge Center..... 50
Bloomington Prairie..... 75
Albert Lea..... 200
Grand Meadow..... 90
High Forest..... 50
New Richmond..... 73
Bed River District..... 500
Moorehead..... 270
Detroit..... 159
Wadena and Brainerd..... 50
Duluth..... 180
Alexandria..... 80
Fergus Falls..... 135
Casselton..... 180
Jamestown and Valley
City..... 5
Bismarck..... 600
Grand Forks..... 180
Pembina and Drayton..... 90
Crookston..... 270
Grove Lake..... 5
Long Prairie..... 6
Melrose..... 45
Missions, 59; Money, \$6,500.

Mississippi.

Okolono Dist..... 500
Okolona..... 20
Buena Vista..... 20
Tupelo..... 40
Corinth..... 40
Pontotoc..... 82
Houston..... 20
West Point..... 32
Columbus Circuit..... 32
Tampico..... 20
Spring Valley..... 40
Walthall..... 60
Bellefontaine..... 40
Mt. Pisgah..... 60
Woodward..... 100
Pine Chapel..... 24
Pototoc Ridge..... 72
Hogan's Chapel..... 48
Rose Hill..... 40
Athens..... 20
Starkville..... 40
Whitefield..... 32
Holly Springs Dist..... 500
Holly Springs..... 40
Holly Springs Cir..... 40
Byhalia..... 40
Chulahoma..... 40
Connorsville..... 28
Abbeville..... 28

La Fayette Springs.....	\$40	Missouri Conference.	Beatrice District.....	\$300
Eljah Chapel.....	20	Hannibal Circuit.....	Crete.....	50
Grenada.....	52	Moberly and Brunswick..	York Circuit.....	28
Grenada Cir.....	28	Mexico.....	Crab Orchard.....	28
Winona and Vaiden.....	40	Mexico Circuit.....	Alexandria.....	28
New Albany.....	82	New Florence.....	Carleton.....	25
French Camp.....	40	Bowling Green.....	Wilber and Dewitt.....	28
Kosciusko.....	48	Perry.....	Blue Springs.....	28
Attala.....	48	Shelbyville.....	Steele City.....	40
Mt. Pleasant.....	24	Kirkville Circuit.....	Western.....	25
Carthage.....	32	Canton.....	West Blue.....	25
Jackson Dist.....	150	Williamstown.....	Rose Creek.....	25
Jackson.....	52	Luray.....	Beatrice Circuit.....	25
Clinton.....	32	Queen City.....	Lincoln District.....	200
Ricks.....	24	Brookfield.....	Lincoln Circuit.....	80
Brandon.....	36	Macon.....	Elmwood.....	50
Canton.....	20	Macon Circuit.....	Ulysses.....	50
Evergreen.....	40	Milan.....	Utica.....	50
Forest.....	48	Unionville.....	Rock Creek.....	35
Lawrence and Lake.....	28	St. Catharine.....	Kearney District.....	400
Edward Circuit.....	86	Chillicothe.....	Kearney.....	40
Vicksburgh.....	30	Cameron.....	North Platte.....	40
Warren.....	32	Avalon.....	Pium Creek.....	40
Myersville.....	30	Black Oak.....	Gibbon.....	30
Trenton.....	20	Easton.....	Grand Island.....	30
Greenwood Dist.....	600	St. Joseph: First Church	Central City.....	40
Greenwood Circuit.....	28	Princeton.....	Clarksville.....	60
Roebuck.....	40	Ravanna.....	St. Paul.....	50
Holly Grove and Wesley	40	Mt. Moriah.....	Ord.....	50
Chapel.....	28	Bethany.....	Loup City.....	50
Yazoo City Circuit.....	24	Bethany Circuit.....	Aurora.....	30
Silver Creek.....	24	North Missouri District..	St. Joseph.....	40
Pickens and Couparie City	40	Louisiana.....	Hamilton.....	30
Durant and Lexington...	40	East Fayette Circuit.....	Orchard.....	40
Goodman.....	32	Danville Circuit.....	Harvard.....	50
Benton and Piney Grove.	82	Warrenton.....	Hastings.....	50
Deasonville.....	28	Troy Circuit.....	Junata.....	40
Minter City.....	28	Fulton Circuit.....	Glenville.....	40
Batesville.....	25	Forest Green.....	Nelson.....	50
New Midway and Good	40	Montgomery Circuit.....	Little Blue.....	30
Hope.....	40	Fayette.....	Ayer.....	30
Coldwater and Polk Sta-	28	Missions, 40; Money, \$3,000.	Red Cloud.....	80
Hernando and Love.....	52	Montana Conference.	Franklin Center.....	30
Meridian Dist.....	500	No Report.	Bloomington and Riverton	80
Meridian.....	130	Nebraska Conference.	Republican City.....	30
Meridian Cir.....	28	North Nebraska District.	Sacramento.....	40
Lauderdale.....	28	West Point.....	Alma.....	30
Shuqualak.....	20	Wisner.....	Beaver City.....	50
De Kalb.....	20	Madison.....	Indianola and Culbertson	90
Louisville.....	40	Oakdale.....	Missions, 77; Money, \$5,000.	
Meshulaville.....	12	Neligh.....		
Ex-Prairie.....	32	Tekamah.....		
Enterprise.....	20	Decatur.....		
Enterprise Cir.....	32	New York Creek.....		
Quitman and De Soto.....	28	Ponca.....		
Shubuta Cir.....	82	St. James.....		
Waynesborough.....	32	Niobrara.....		
State Line.....	52	Bazile Mills.....		
Daleville.....	28	Nebraska City District..		
Philadelphia.....	32	Peru.....		
Hickory.....	24	Rulo.....		
Claybourne.....	24	Adams.....		
Isney.....	600	Howard.....		
Gulf District.....	40	Palmyra.....		
Meadvile.....	48	Syracuse.....		
Brook Haven and Summit	48	Omaha District.....		
Liberty.....	40	North Bend.....		
Hamburgh.....	40	Schuyler.....		
China Grove.....	40	Columbus.....		
Augusta.....	40	Valparaiso.....		
Pascagoula.....	48	Aibion.....		
Columbia.....	40	Fullerton.....		
Natchez and Fayette.....	40	Iwahoo.....		
Union Church.....	40			
New Hope.....	43			
Hazelhurst.....	32			
Crystal Springs.....	40			
Simpson.....	40			
Missions, 105; Money, \$6,480.				

Yadkinville Circuit.....	\$50
Taylorsville Circuit.....	50
Lincoln and Gaston.....	70
Mocksville Circuit.....	40
Uwariab and Rowan.....	50
Cabarrus and Stanley.....	125
Forsythe and Guilford.....	115
Snow Camp.....	55
Davidson Circuit.....	25
Western District.....	370
Polk and M'Dowell Cir.....	45
Caldwell and Wantaga Ct.....	25
Lenoir and Hickory Cir.....	45
Alexander and Wilks.....	25
Mount Airy and Jonesville.....	85
Winston and Kernersville.....	95
Danbury Circuit.....	25
Reidsville Station.....	35
Chapel Hill Circuit.....	50
Guilford Circuit.....	45
Newton Circuit.....	25
Lexington Circuit.....	50
Thomasville Circuit.....	40
High Point Circuit.....	40
East Randolph.....	60
West Randolph.....	25
Center Circuit.....	25
Ashborough Circuit.....	50
Central District.....	370
Charlotte Station Circuit.....	120
Anson and Union Circuit.....	85
Hamlet Circuit.....	50
Laurinburg Circuit.....	80
Shoe-heel Circuit.....	45
Red Bank Circuit.....	25
New Hope Circuit.....	80
Lumberton Circuit.....	120
Columbus Circuit.....	25
Concord Circuit.....	25
Cleveland and Gaston.....	85
Well's Spring's Circuit.....	50
South Catawba Circuit.....	80
Raleigh District.....	370
Deep River Circuit.....	25
Oberlin Circuit.....	60
Oxford Circuit.....	90
Goldsbrough & Kinston.....	60
New Berne.....	25
Wilmington Station.....	140
Bogaw and Point Caswell.....	50
Eastern District.....	370
Banks Circuit.....	25
Straits Circuit.....	25
Piney Point Circuit.....	25

Missions, 59; Money, \$5,000.

North-West Iowa.

Sloan.....	32
Onawa.....	50
Mapleton.....	32
Battle Creek.....	20
Ida Circuit.....	30
Ida.....	30
Correctionville.....	40
Marcus.....	40
Merrill.....	20
Plymouth.....	40
Seney and Pleasant Hill.....	50
Sheldon.....	50
Sibley.....	50
Sibley Circuit.....	32
Gowrie and Fort Dodge Circuit.....	50
Cottage.....	50
Fonda.....	50
Newell.....	50

Algona.....	\$90
Whittemore.....	40
Wesley.....	40
Clear Lake Circuit.....	75
Pence Grove.....	40
Bristol and Lake Mills.....	40
Garner and Britt.....	70
Dakota.....	40
Rutland.....	40
Rolfe.....	40
Estherville.....	40
Emmetsburgh.....	50
Ruthven.....	40
Spirit Lake.....	25
Pringhar.....	72
Peterson.....	40
Siox Rapids.....	70
Spencer.....	80
Viowa.....	40
Goldfield.....	50
Clarion.....	40
Webster City Circuit.....	50
Dakota District.....	200
Yankton.....	200
Lodi and Grayville.....	72
Vermillion.....	85
Elk Point.....	90
Portlandville.....	75
Edon.....	40
Canton and Beloit.....	60
Rock Rapids.....	50
Sioux Falls.....	90
Dell Rapids.....	50
Watertown.....	40
Madison.....	80
Mount Zion.....	20
Lenox.....	50
Bonhomme.....	70
Black Hills District.....	400
Dead Wood.....	200
Central City.....	200
Lead City.....	800
Spear Fish and Cooch City.....	100
Rapid City & Rockerville.....	50
Rockford.....	50
Missions, 63; Money, \$4,505.	

Oregon.

Hall-street.....	100
Oregon City.....	75
Clear Creek.....	50
Forest Grove.....	50
Jefferson.....	50
Nestucca.....	100
Puget Sound District.....	250
Olympia.....	100
Tacoma.....	100
Whidby's Island.....	50
Ferndale.....	125
Port Townsend.....	125
Tum Water.....	100
Chehalis.....	50
Oysterville.....	75
Astoria.....	100
Cowlitz.....	50
Lewis River.....	100
White River.....	50
Skagit.....	50
Alaska.....	50
Engene City District.....	150
Jacksonville.....	100
Roseburgh.....	50
Drain.....	50
Corvallis.....	280
Empire City (conditional.).....	80
Springfield.....	40
Missions, 28; Money, \$2,500.	

Savannah.

No report.

South Carolina.

Orangeburgh District.....	\$650
Orangeburgh.....	5
Orangeburgh Circuit.....	40
Branchville and Shady Grove.....	40
Summerville.....	100
Cattle Creek and Ross.....	32
Enoch Station and Beech Hill.....	100
St. Andrew's and Ten-mile Hill.....	40
St. Stephen's & Pineville.....	40
St. John's.....	20
St. Mary's.....	40
Forreston.....	20
Turkey Creek and Hickory Grove.....	20
Cedar Swamp and Jeremiah.....	50
St. James' Santee.....	16
Kingstree.....	100
Cooper River.....	40
Columbia District.....	700
Columbia.....	850
Wateree.....	40
Rock Spring and Mt. Zion.....	30
Camden.....	40
Camden Circuit.....	20
Sumter Circuit.....	40
Mechanicsville and Spring Hill.....	20
Maysville Circuit.....	20
Lynchburgh.....	25
Timmons ville & Lynch's Creek.....	20
Florence and Wesley Chapel.....	30
Marion and Little Pee Dee.....	125
Darlington and Great Pee Dee.....	20
Darlington Circuit.....	30
Cheraw.....	20
Bennettsville and Society Hill.....	40
Marlborough.....	27
Marion Circuit.....	20
Oro and Jefferson.....	30
Horry.....	5
Port Royal District.....	800
Old Bethel.....	115
Wesley.....	100
Beaufort and Port Royal.....	172
Comhahee.....	80
Waterborough and Ashapoos.....	50
Colleton.....	50
Hickory Hill.....	50
St Helena and Mackey's Point.....	50
Allendale.....	60
Milletsville and Ellenton.....	50
Blackville and Williston.....	50
Barwell.....	50
Midway.....	70
Edisto Forks.....	54
Bull Swamp.....	50
Wesley Grove.....	50
Lexington Circuit.....	50
St. Paul.....	14
Ravenel's and Tugadoo.....	25
Greenville District.....	700
Greenville Circuit.....	43
St. Mark's.....	40

Golden Grove.....	\$40	Princeton.....	\$100	Sixteenth-street.....	\$100
Welford.....	40	Colony.....	100	Liberty-street.....	100
Cherokee.....	40	Strawn.....	75	Butler Circuit.....	50
Spartanburgh.....	70	Garrett Circuit.....	50	Independence.....	100
Spartanburgh Circuit.....	200	Virgil.....	50	Grant.....	50
Gaffney.....	60	Leroy.....	75	Warrensburgh Circuit.....	50
Yorkville.....	100	Humboldt.....	75	Springfield District.....	700
York.....	100	Fall River.....	75	Joplin.....	250
Chester.....	40	Otter Creek.....	50	Neosho.....	40
Saluda.....	40	Iola.....	50	North Springfield.....	200
Macedonia.....	40	Larned District.....	100	Marshall.....	50
Walhalla.....	40	Ellinwood.....	40	Greenfield.....	40
Seneca.....	40	Bloomington.....	40	Pierce City.....	70
Tugaloo.....	35	Kinsley.....	40	Marionville.....	50
Anderson.....	40	Spearville.....	30	Missouri District.....	650
Mt. Sinai.....	40	Ashland.....	80	St. Louis Circuit.....	200
Williamston.....	40	Garfield.....	30	Independence.....	40
Ninety-Six, Greenwood, and Edgefield.....	60	Arlington.....	80	Neosho.....	40
Abbeville.....	40	Iuka.....	40	Malta Bend.....	50
Missions, 81; Money, \$7,000.		Walnut City.....	40	Holden.....	50
		Nickerson.....	40	Rolla.....	50
		Pawnee Rock.....	40	Brownsville.....	35
		Learned Circuit.....	40	Clinton and Butler.....	40
		Lyons.....	40	Arrow Rock.....	40
		Brown's Grove.....	80	Wellington.....	35
		Medicine Lodge.....	80	Sedalia Circuit.....	35
		Klingman.....	30	Chetopa and Grand River.....	35
		Bellevue and Rolling Green.....	40	Missions, 49; Money, \$4,000.	
		Belle Plain.....	40		
		Douglas.....	50		
		Dexter and Tisdale.....	40		
		East Wichita.....	70		
		Arkansas City.....	100		
		Lagette.....	30		
		Oxford.....	50		
		Quito.....	30		
		South Haven.....	50		
		Sedgwick.....	100		
		Wellington.....	50		
		Winfield Circuit.....	50		
		Marion Center.....	60		
		Peabody.....	60		
		Burton.....	60		
		Toledo.....	50		
		Cottonwood Falls.....	50		
		Walton.....	50		
		Roxbury.....	40		
		Little River.....	40		
		Marquette.....	40		
		Lincolnville.....	40		
		Missions, 76; Money, \$4,000.			

Southern California.

Santa Barbara District.....	250	Bellevue and Rolling Green.....	40
San Buenaventura.....	80	Belle Plain.....	40
Ventura Circuit.....	100	Douglas.....	50
San Luis Obispo.....	100	Dexter and Tisdale.....	40
Hanford and Lemoore.....	100	East Wichita.....	70
Bakersfield.....	165	Arkansas City.....	100
Goleta.....	80	Lagette.....	30
Plano and Porterville.....	80	Oxford.....	50
Sta. Maria and Arroyo Grande.....	100	Quito.....	30
Lompoc.....	75	South Haven.....	50
Paso Robles.....	50	Sedgwick.....	100
Visalia.....	100	Wellington.....	50
Los Angeles District.....	225	Winfield Circuit.....	50
Pasadena.....	180	Marion Center.....	60
Florence.....	150	Peabody.....	60
Santa Monica.....	100	Burton.....	60
Riverside.....	100	Toledo.....	50
Westminster.....	100	Cottonwood Falls.....	50
Santa Ana.....	125	Walton.....	50
Pomona.....	180	Roxbury.....	40
Anaheim and Artesia.....	50	Little River.....	40
Poway.....	40	Marquette.....	40
Missions, 22; Money, \$2,500.		Lincolnville.....	40

South Kansas.

Pawnee.....	60		
Columbus Circuit.....	40		
Girard.....	100		
Mulberry.....	40		
Beulah.....	50		
Mound City.....	60		
Pleasanton.....	50		
La Cygne.....	50		
Greeley.....	50		
Parsons.....	100		
Galesburg.....	60		
Walnut.....	40		
South Parsons.....	40		
Coffeyville.....	40		
Liberty.....	40		
Thayer.....	40		
N odesha.....	50		
Buffalo.....	40		
Coyville.....	40		
Freonia.....	65		
Howard City.....	40		
Peru.....	40		
Cedarville.....	70		
Elk Falls.....	40		
Sedan.....	60		
La Bette.....	75		

St. Louis Conference.

St. Louis District.....	1,300		
Goode Avenue and Rock Spring.....	800		
St. Luke's.....	250		
Carondolet.....	250		
Perryville.....	50		
De Soto.....	50		
Salem.....	50		
Cape Girardeau.....	100		
Bloomfield.....	50		
Barnesville.....	50		
Ironton and Webster.....	50		
Farmington.....	50		
Houston.....	50		
Sedalia District.....	600		
Montgomery-street.....	200		
Schell City.....	100		
Tipton and Jefferson City.....	100		
High Point.....	100		
Knob Noster.....	50		
Warsaw.....	50		
Kansas City District.....	750		
Washington Avenue.....	300		

Texas.

No report.

Utah.

Salt Lake District.....	800
Salt Lake City.....	800
Salt Lake Circuit.....	100
Ogden.....	550
Provo and Nephi.....	700

Beaver and Frisco..... \$500
 Evanston..... 300
 Corinne..... 100
 Tooele..... 100
 Silver Reef..... 50
 Missions, 10; Money, \$4,000.

Vermont.

Montpelier District..... 175
 St. Johnsbury District..... 225
 St. Albans District..... 175
 Springfield District..... 225
 Missions, 16; Money, \$800.

Virginia.

Alexandria District..... 355
 Portsmouth..... 240
 Norfolk..... 168
 Old Point..... 200
 Manassas..... 95
 Falmouth..... 68
 Falls Church..... 290
 Leesburgh and Hills-
 borough..... 260
 Herndon..... 180
 Berryville..... 140
 Richmond..... 300
 Abingdon District..... 800
 Smythe..... 80
 Wythe..... 110
 Abingdon..... 50
 Lee..... 100
 Wise..... 50
 Tazewell..... 80
 Bland and Giles..... 50
 Nicholasville..... 100
 Scott..... 56
 New Garden & Buchanan..... 110
 Russell..... 50
 Rockingham District..... 250
 Rockingham..... 150
 Augusta..... 200
 Sweet Springs..... 80
 Monroe..... 120
 Forest Hill..... 100
 Lewisburgh..... 83
 Greenbrier..... 40
 Pocahontas..... 75
 Lynchburgh District..... 275
 Rockbridge..... 100
 Fincastle..... 125
 New River..... 50
 Roanoke..... 63
 Amherst..... 90
 Franklin..... 110
 Floyd..... 75
 Auburn..... 70
 Grayson..... 100
 Carroll..... 110

Missions, 43; Money, \$5,500.

Washington.

Lynchburgh District..... 200
 Richmond..... 40
 Norfolk..... 50
 Northern Neck..... 80
 Waynesborough..... 25
 Brownsburgh..... 25
 Leesville..... 35
 Woodlawn..... 25
 Leesburgh..... 20
 Charlottesville..... 30

Fairfax..... \$35
 Staunton..... 200
 White Hall..... 25
 Jefferson..... 40
 New Market..... 40
 Rockingham..... 40
 Summers..... 40
 Union..... 40
 Spring Creek..... 40
 Highland..... 45
 Salem District..... 300
 Christiansburgh..... 45
 Newbern..... 45
 Marlon..... 45
 Bristol..... 45
 Franklin..... 30
 Tazewell & Ward's Cove.. 40
 Mercer..... 40
 Giles..... 40
 Fincastle..... 25
 Liberty..... 35
 Wheeling District..... 300
 Fairmount..... 40
 Grafton..... 40
 Romney..... 30
 Clarksburgh..... 30
 Moorefield..... 70
 Western..... 50
 Point Pleasant..... 40
 Huntington..... 60
 Keyser City..... 300
 Missions, 42; Money, \$2,465.

Wisconsin.

Hartford..... 50
 Granville..... 50
 Franksville..... 50
 Watertown..... 50
 Jefferson and Oakland..... 50
 Campbellsport..... 50
 Monticello..... 50
 Kingston..... 50
 Sturgeon Bay..... 50
 Princeton..... 50
 Wrightstown..... 150
 Gravesville..... 60
 Waupaca District..... 100
 Amherst..... 30
 Ogdensburgh and Iola... 60
 New London..... 40
 Clintonville and Dupont . 40
 Ashland..... 50
 Medford..... 40
 Spencer, Unity, and Colby 40
 Jenny..... 40
 Wautoma..... 30
 Winneconne..... 30
 Missions, 23; Money, \$1,200.

West Texas.

Austin District..... 450
 Simpson Mission..... 75
 Austin Circuit..... 40
 Georgetown and Round
 Rock..... 55
 Taylorsville..... 80
 Lampasas and San Sala . 40
 Rockdale and Davilla . 40
 Belton and Mission..... 30
 Burnett..... 30
 Gideon and Burton..... 30
 Cunningham and Win-
 chester..... 30

La Grange..... \$30
 Fayetteville & La Grange 35
 Eastrop and Cottonwood 25
 West Point and Flower
 Hill..... 25
 Waco District..... 450
 East Waco Circuit..... 30
 Waco Mission..... 35
 Marlin and Big Creek . 30
 Marlin Circuit..... 60
 Bremond and Long
 Branch..... 40
 Groesbeck Mission..... 35
 Spring Hill Circuit..... 50
 Milford and Grand View . 55
 Dallas and M'Kinney..... 60
 Denton and Pilot Point.. 50
 Gatesville Circuit..... 60
 Port Sullivan and Milan
 Grove..... 40
 Calvert..... 10
 Cameron..... 20
 Columbus District..... 525
 Columbus Circuit..... 20
 Alleyton..... 25
 Eagle Lake..... 30
 Industry..... 30
 Oakland..... 25
 Boxville..... 25
 Hallettsville..... 25
 Peach Creek..... 25
 Flatonia and Schulenberg 25
 Luling..... 20
 Lockhart..... 50
 Seguin and Mt. Pleasant.. 25
 San Marcos..... 80
 Gonzales..... 50
 Wharton and Cana..... 20
 San Antonio District..... 450
 San Antonio..... 10
 Pleasanton Circuit..... 30
 Hando..... 25
 Boerne..... 35
 Lavernia..... 40
 Nockernut and Riddleville 30
 Belmont..... 30
 Mount Vernon..... 30
 Floresville..... 30
 Cuero and Mission Valley 20
 Victoria..... 20
 Indianola and Centerville 30
 Texana and Morales..... 3
 Goliad..... 80
 Corpus Christi..... 120
 Missions, 62; Money, \$4,100.

West Wisconsin.

Avoca..... 100
 Bloomington..... 100
 Georgetown..... 50
 Reedsburgh..... 150
 New Lisbon..... 100
 Poynette..... 100
 Kendall..... 75
 Wonevot..... 75
 Eau Claire District..... 100
 Neillsville..... 100
 Cook's Valley..... 50
 Arcadia..... 50
 Whitehall..... 75
 Eau Claire Circuit..... 50
 Durand..... 25
 Clear Lake..... 100
 Menominee..... 50
 Pepin..... 50
 Sumner..... 50
 Knapp..... 50
 Missions, 20; Money, \$1,500.

West Virginia.			
Fetterman	\$50	Petroleum	\$50
Deer Park	100	Williamstown	25
Pleasant Hill	90	Charleston Circuit	60
Pleasant Grove	85	Mill Creek	40
Aurora Mission	25	Walton	60
New Martinsville	150	Cross Creek	50
Burton	100	East Charleston	50
Logansport	50	Ripley	40
Upsur	75	Smithville	100
Beverly	50	Guyandotte District	200
Randolph	50	Guyandotte Station	75
Mingo	60	Ceredo	50
Elizabeth	50	Milton and St. Albans	75
		Winfield	60
		Coal River	\$40
		Coalburgh	50
		Hamlin	35
		Cassville	40
		Wayne	40
		Barboursville	75
		New River District	100
		Mercer	50
		Elk River	50
		Pleasant Retreat	50
		Snow Hill	100
		Mountain Cove	50
		Missions, 89; Money, \$2,500.	

CONCLUDING SUMMARIES.

The want already alluded to of uniformity in our returns from the Foreign Missions, and the failure to get reports from some important fields, must make any attempt to combine their statements result only in comparative accuracy. A still further difficulty has arisen from the variety of usage in different missions as to the style of designation, for example, of missionaries, native preachers, assistant missionaries, etc.—some embracing more and some less under each of these heads. Even our own Annual Reports have not been uniform in the principle upon which the tables have been formed. Preparations are in progress to remedy these defects. In the meantime we present the following as our

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1879 FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Native Preachers.	Local Preachers, Teachers, etc.	Members.	Probationers.	Churches and Chapels.	Probable Value.	Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Missionary Collections.	Other Benevolent Contributions.	Sunday-Schools.	Scholars.	Day-Schools.	Scholars.
China.....	14	12	11	86	..	1,559	811	59	\$23,837	18	\$33,064	\$260 00	+	53	907	+	†380
Africa *.....	2	2	1	22	52	1,944	166	29	17,125	3	5,890	29 75	+	30	1,560	+	+
South America *.....	2	3	3	22	..	302	+	3	+	1	+	+	+	6	730	+	+
Germany & Switz- erland.....	3	3	..	72	50	9,224	2,112	71	425,170	48	4,618	1,338 75	+	360	17,953	+	+
Denmark.....	1	..	..	5	4	626	86	4	76,496	+	+	396 37	+	+	+	+	+
Norway.....	..	..	24	16	2,823	488	23	96,238	+	+	+	564 67	+	41	2,178	+	+
Sweden.....	..	..	..	77	5,536	3,451	43	112,822	+	+	+	1,716 28	+	133	6,643	+	+
North India.....	20	20	9	14	60	1,168	1,058	24	47,858	54	\$75,810	172 55	+	164	6,907	256	7,097
South India.....	35	6	1	+	45	1,439	730	14	87,252	5	11,225	363 66	+	41	2,066	+	+
Bulgaria.....	2	1	..	4	..	32	12	..	+	..	..	29 71	+	2	15	+	+
Italy.....	1	1	..	15	3	430	279	1	25,000	1	3,000	..	+	..	122	+	+
Japan.....	2	5	5	15	25	447	175	+	12,500	+	17,000	100 00	+	..	773	+	426
Mexico.....	6	6	3	12	5	241	303	5	\$14,400	7	..	200 00	+	+	479	+	473
Total.....	95	57	32	271	336	23,761	9,671	276	\$1,018,718	137	\$150,607	\$5,171 74	†	330	40,336	256	8,376

* No statistics reported last year. † Male Day Pupils of Foochow and North China not reported.
 ‡ Not fully reported. § Embracing all residences, whether in school or hospital buildings.
 ¶ Included in North India. †† Value of Parsonages included.

As will be seen by examining our list of appropriations by the Conferences for Domestic Missions, we have 2,034 Domes-

tic Missions, in each of which there is at least one pastor, making an aggregate of

Domestic Missionaries	2,034
Add Missionaries in Foreign Fields of all grades....	211
Local Preachers and Teachers in Foreign Fields....	<u>1,336</u>
Total.....	3,581

We must refer to the pages of this Report itself, and to the General Minutes of the Conferences, for the number of members and probationers under charge of our Domestic Missionaries. The number is, however, very great, and are rapidly growing.

DIRECTORY OF MISSIONARIES OF THE M. E. CHURCH

SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN LANDS.

DATE OF APPT.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CON- FERENCE.
1872	Badley, B. H.....	Lucknow, India.....	Des Moines.
1858	Baldwin, S. L.....	Foochow, China.....	Newark.
1879	Bare, C. L.....	India.....	Des Moines.
1878	Barker, J. M.....	Pachuca.....	East Ohio.
1879	Bishop, Charles.....	Tokio, Japan.....	North Indiana.
1875	Blackstock, John.....	Nagpori, India.....	N.W. Indiana.
1879	Bovard, M. Y.....	India.....	S. E. Indiana.
.....	Bowen, George.....	Bombay, India.....	.....
1879	Bowser, W.....	India.....	Erie.
1870	Buck, P. M.....	Shahjehanpore, India.....	Kansas.
1874	Butler, J. W.....	City of Mexico, 5 Calle de Gante	New England.
1869	Carlsson, B. A.....	Karlskrona, Sweden.....	Erie.
1879	Carter, R. E.....	Rangoon, Birmah.....	Wilmington.
1875	Challis, D. C.....	Rustchuk, Bulgaria.....	Detroit.
1874	Chandler, D. W.....	Foochow, China.....	Erie.
1875	Cheney, N. G.....	Nynsee Tal, India.....	N. Y. East.
1873	Cook, A. J.....	Kiukiang, China.....	Central Penn.
1879	Collyer, J. W.....	Iquique, Peru.....	E. Maine.
1873	Correll, I. H.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	Philadelphia.
1872	Craven, T.....	Lucknow, India.....	Rock River.
1875	Craver, S. P.....	Guanajuato, Mexico.....	Iowa.
1871	Cunningham, E.....	Moradabad, India.....	N. Y. East.
1875	Davis, F. G.....	Madras, India.....	Rock River.
1870	Davis, G. R.....	Peking, China.....	Detroit.
1873	Davissou, J. C.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	Newark.
1874	Dreese, C. W.....	City of Puebla, Mexico.....	Providence.
1850	Doering, C. H.....	Bremen, Germany.....	New York.
1876	Economoff, J. J.....	Rustchuk, Bulgaria.....	Newark.
....	Eltzholtz, C. F.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	Wisconsin.
1872	Fox, D. O.....	Kurrachee, India.....	North Ohio.
1878	Gamble, J. W.....	Agra, India.....	Genesee.
....	Gilder, G. K.....	Bgutpoora, India.....	.....
1879	Gilliland, J. W.....	Lobos Island, Peru.....	.....
1871	Gill, J. H.....	Gurhwal, India.....	Rock River.
1 76	Gilruth, G.....	Madras, India.....	.....
1871	Gladwin, W. J.....	Secunderabad, India.....	Saint Louis.
1874	Goodwin, F. A.....	Calcutta, India.....	Indiana.
1873	Gray, Dr. R.....	Pithoragarh, Ea. Kumaon, India.	Delaware.
1865	Hart, V. C.....	Kiukiang, China.....	Black River.
1873	Harris, M. C.....	Hakodadi, Japan.....	Pittsburgh.
1879	Higgins, J. W.....	Coquimbo, Chili.....	E. Maine.
1879	Hoffman, Henry.....	Valdivia, Chili.....	West. German.
1867	Hoskins, R.....	Budaon, India.....	Troy.
1873	Hykes, J. R.....	Kiukiang, China.....	Central Penn.
1876	Janney, L. R.....	Jubbulpore, India.....	Cent. Ohio.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFER- ENCE.
1879	Jeffreys, A. T.	Valparaiso, Chili.	E. Maine.
1862	Johnson, Dr. T. S.	Shahjehanpore, India.	North Indiana
1879	Kirk, M. B.	Bangalore, India.	East Ohio.
1878	Kellogg, R. J.	Monrovia, Africa.	Wyoming.
1879	Knowler, O.	Valdivia, Chili. ....	.....
....	Knowles, S.	Cawnpore, India. ....	.....
1879	Latham, C. L.	Aspinwall, Central America.	Providence.
....	Larsson, J. P.	Calmar, Sweden.	Central Illinois
1875	Lee, David H.	Rooke, India.	Erie.
1857	Long, A. L.	Constantinople, Turkey.	Pittsburgh.
1875	Lounsbury, E. F.	Sistof, Turkey.	N. Y. East.
1867	Lowry, H. H.	Peking, China.	Ohio.
1879	Lyon, J.	India.	Troy.
1872	Maclay, R. S.	Yokohama, Japan.	East Baltimore
1862	Mansell, Henry.	Gondah, India.	Pittsburgh.
1875	M'Grew, G. H.	Bareilly, India.	Rock River.
1873	M'Henry, A. D.	Bijnour, India.	Troy.
1870	M'Mahon, J. T.	Roy Bareilly, India.	East Genesee.
1860	Messmore, J. H.	Lucknow, India.	Michigan.
1873	Mudge, J.	Lucknow, India.	New England.
1875	Newlon, W. E.	Bangalore, India.	Michigan.
1875	Nichols, M. H.	Mhow, India.	Southern Ill.
1850	Nippert, L.	Frankfurt-au-Main, Germany.	Ohio.
....	Northrup, J. A.	Poona, India.	Rock River.
1851	Nuelsen, H.	Germany.	Illinois.
1870	Ohlinger, F.	Foochow, China.	Cent. German.
....	Osborne, Dennis.	Allahabad, India.	Cent. German.
1877	Osborne, W. B.	Bombay.	Georgia.
1878	Osgood, Joel.	Monrovia, Africa.	Ohio.
1859	Parker, E. W.	Moradabad, India.	Vermont.
1870	Pilcher, L. W.	Tientsin, China.	Detroit.
1870	Plumb, N. J.	Foochow, China.	North Ohio.
1879	Price, Philip.	Port Lemon, Central America.	Central N. Y.
1873	Pyke, J. H.	Tientsin, China.	S. E. Indiana.
1879	Richards, Ira A.	India.	N. Ohio.
....	Robbins, W. E.	Poona, India.	Indiana.
1874	Robinson, J. E.	Bangalore, India.	Indiana.
1876	Row, I. F.	Bombay, India.	New England.
1873	Schou, Karl.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Wisconsin.
1879	Schreeves, O.	India.	Central Ohio.
1862	Scott, T. J.	Bareilly, India.	Pittsburgh.
1873	Scott, J. E.	Seetapore, India.	Nevada.
1875	Seiberts, S. W.	Miraflores, Mexico.	Iowa.
....	Shaw, James.	Madras, India. ....	.....
1862	Sites, Nathan.	Foochow, China.	North Ohio.
1879	Smith, L. C.	Copiopo, Chili.	E. Maine.
1873	Soper, Julius.	Yedo, Japan.	Baltimore.
1879	Stone, G. I.	Calcutta, India. ....	.....
1879	Stowell A. P.	Tacua, Peru.	E. Maine.
1873	Stritmatter, A.	Kiukiang, China.	Ohio.
1873	Taylor, William.	In America.	California.

DATE OF APPT.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFERENCE.
1859	Thoburn, J. M.....	Calcutta, India.....	Pittsburgh.
1861	Thomas, D. W.....	Bareilly, India.....	Black River.
1878	Thomoff, Stephen.....	Bulgaria, Rustchuk.....	Newark.
1866	Thomson, J. F.....	Buenos Ayres, South America..	Central Ohio.
1879	Umpleby, G. S.....	Orizaba, Mexico.....	Ohio.
1871	Vernon, L. M.....	Rome, Italy.....	St. Louis.
1873	Walker, W. F.....	Peking, China.....	North Indiana
....	Ward, C. B.....	Bellary, India.....	Central Illinois
1865	Waugh, J. W.....	Cawnpore, India.....	S. Illinois.
....	Wilson, P. T.....	Roorkee.....	S. Illinois
1869	Wood, T. B.....	Montevideo, South America ..	N. W. Indiana
1875	Wood, J. R.....	Rosario, " ".....	" "
1879	Wright, W. A.....	Concepcion, Chili.....	East Maine.

MISSIONARIES OF THE W. F. M. S.

DATE OF APPT.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT BRANCH.
1872	Blackmar, Miss Lou. E.....	Lucknow, India.....	Western.
1879	Bushnell, Miss Dr. Kate C..	Kiukiang, China.....	North-Western
1876	Cary, Miss Dr. M. F.....	Bareilly, India.....	Philadelphia.
1874	Chapin, Miss Jennie M.....	Rosario, South America.....	New England.
1879	Cobb, Mrs. Alice K.....	Rosario, South America.....	North-Western
1878	Cushman, Miss C. M.....	Peking, China.....	New England.
1874	Denning, Miss Lou. B.....	Rosario, South America.....	North-Western
1878	Easton, Miss S. A.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Cincinnati.
1879	Elliott, Miss Margaret.....	Calcutta, India.....	Western.
1879	Gheer, Miss Jennie M.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	New York.
1878	Gibson, Miss Eugenia.....	Lucknow, India.....	New York.
1874	Hastings, Miss Mary.....	Pachuca, Mexico.....	New York.
1878	Higgins, Miss S. B.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	New England.
1872	Hoag, Miss Lucy H.....	Kiukiang, China.....	North-Western
1878	Holbrook, Miss M. A.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Cincinnati.
1877	Howard, Miss Dr. L.....	Peking, China.....	North-Western
1879	Howe, Miss Delia.....	Kiukiang, China.....	Philadelphia.
1872	Howe, Miss Gertrude.....	Kiukiang, China.....	North-Western
1878	Layton, Miss M. E.....	Calcutta, India.....	Baltimore.
1878	Mulliner, Miss Clara.....	City of Mexico, Mexico.....	N. Y. and W.
1876	Ogden, Miss Nettie C.....	Returned to United States 1878	Cincinnati.
1871	Porter, Miss Mary Q.....	Peking, China.....	Western.
1878	Priest, Miss M. A.....	Hakodadi, Japan.....	New York.
1872	Pultz, Miss L. M.....	Returned in 1877.....	New York.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT BRANCH.
1879	Russell, Miss Elizabeth....	Nagasaki, Japan	Cincinnati.
1874	Schoonmaker, Miss D.....	Tsukiji, Japan, 10 Akashi-cho..	North-Western
1879	Sharp, Miss Mary A.....	Monrovia, Liberia	New York.
1870	Sparkes, Miss F. J	Home on leave	New York.
1878	Sparr, Miss Julia A.....	Foochow, China.....	North-Western
1878	Spencer, Miss M. A.....	Tokio, Japan	Philadelphia.
1869	Swain, Miss Dr. C. A.....	Bareilly, India.....	New England.
1878	Swaney, Miss M. F.....	City of Mexico, 5 Calle de Gante	Philadelphia.
1869	Thoburn, Miss I.....	Lucknow, India.....	Cincinnati.
1874	Trask, Miss Dr. S.....	Foochow, China.....	New York.
1874	Warner, Miss Susan M.....	Returned to United States 1877	Cincinnati.
1876	Whiting, Miss Olive.....	Tsukiji, Japan, 10 Akashi-cho..	New York.
1858	Woolston, Miss Beulah....	Absent on leave, Trenton, N. J.	Baltimore.
1878	Woolston, Miss Dr. H. B..	Moradabad, India.....	Baltimore.
1858	Woolston, Miss Sarah.....	Absent on leave, Trenton, N. J.	North-Western

UNMARRIED FEMALE MISSIONARIES NOT OF W. F. M. S.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
1879	Benson, Cora B.....	Tacua, Peru.
1879	Birdsall, Lillie.....	Calcutta, India.
1879	Collier, Edith B.....	Iquique, Peru.
1879	Langley, S. E.....	Concepcion, Chili.
1879	Miller, Mary M	Goolburga, India.
1879	Vas Binder, M. A.....	Copiopo, Chili.
1870	Waterhouse, L. K.....	Concepcion, Chili.
1879	Winslow, Sallie.....	Madras, India.

Letter postage for all the above, 5 cents per half ounce.

PATRONS.

Constituted by the payment of five hundred dollars or more at one time.

Rev. Bishop Ames	Chadwick, Isabel	Fletcher, Hon. Thos. C.
Rev. Bishop Clark	Chalfant, Rev. James F.	Forrester, H. M.
Rev. Bishop Janes	Chapman, D.D., Rev. J. A. M.	Foss, Rev. A. C.
Rev. Bishop Morris	Chapman, Rev. W. H.	Foss, Rev. Cyrus D.
Rev. Bishop Scott	Chase, Chief-Justice S. P.	Foster, Rev. H. K.
Rev. Bishop Simpson	Clark, Rev. George	Foster, D.D., Rev. R. S.
Rev. Bishop Waugh	Clark, Rev. James C.	Fowler, D.D., Rev. C. H.
Abbott, Rev. J. T.	Clark, Rev. W. R.	Fowler, Jonathan O.
Abbott, W. P.	Clarke, Andrew	Fox, D.D., H. J.
Acker, E. M.	Cleveland, Rev. H. A.	Fox, Rev. R. C.
Adams, Rev. B. M.	Cline, J.	Fry, D.D., Rev. B. St. J.
Agnew, M.D., Rev. W. G. E.	Cooke, Esq., Jay	Gedney, Silvanus
Andrews, Rev. Dr. E. G.	Cooke, Rev. Dr.	Gibson, Rev. Otis
Andrews, S. W.	Cookman, Rev. Alfred	Gillespie, Mrs. Cath. J.
Andrews, Mrs. S. W.	Corbit, M. Emma	Gillespie, Samuel W.
Archer, Mary Delia	Corbit, Rev. Wm. P.	Gooding, Julia A.
Armstrong, James	Cornell, J. B.	Gooding, Mrs. M.
Armstrong, R. W.	Cornell, Mrs. J. B.	Goodnow, E. A.
Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. D.	Cornwell, Richard H.	Goodsell, Rev. Daniel A.
Bachman, Rev. Chas.	Cowan, Mrs. Gen.	Gouldey, Francis
Baker, Henry J.	Cox, William A.	Graydon, Joseph
Baker, Mrs. H. J.	Crook, Isaac	Green, Edward
Baker, William	Darby, Benjamin	Gregory, M.D., N.
Bancroft, Rev. Earl	Davis, W. R.	Griffith, Rev. T. M.
Barker, Joseph S.	Dayton, Wm. B.	Guyer, Rev. A. W.
Barnes, Rev. John W. F.	Dashiell, Rev. R. L.	Hagany, D.D., J. B.
Beers, Nathan T.	De Hass, Rev. F. S.	Hagany, Mrs. Wm. S.
Bennett, Lyman	Delaney, J. A., Jr.	Hall, Rev. Dr. John
Bennett, Ziba	Detmar, Joseph F.	Hallett, Henry W.
Bensley, Daniel	Dickinson, Rev. John	Hamilton, George J.
Bentley, John H.	Dill, Isaac O.	Hard, Bradley R.
Blake, Rev. J. D.	Dill, Rev. William H.	Hare, Rev. G. S.
Bond, Rev. Thomas E.	Donohoe, Richard	Harris, D.D., Rev. W. L.
Booth, Rev. J. F.	Drew, Daniel	Havemeyer, John C.
Bottom, Rev. Francis	Duff, Rev. Dr. Alexander	Haven, D.D., E. O.
Bradstreet, H.	Dunn, Rev. L. R.	Hedden, Charles B.
Bristol, Miss F. M.	Dunlap, Charles W.	Hedstrom, Rev. O. G.
Brown, Amos W.	Dunton, Rev. Louis M.	Heister, Rev. John S.
Brown, Rev. Frederick	Durbin, D.D., John P.	Henderson, Isaac
Brown, Levi D.	Eggleston, Rev. A. C.	Henry, Robert
Brush, Rev. George W.	Espenchild, J. M.	Herman, S.
Bryson, James H.	Fay, Henry G.	Hicks, Rev. W. W.
Buckley, Rev. James M.	Fay, John G.	Higgins, Charles W.
Burch, Rev. Thomas H.	Ferguson, Rev. W. G.	Hiscox, S. E.
Burson, Hon. John W.	Ferguson, Mrs. Rev. W. G.	Hodgson, D.D., F.
Butler, D.D., William	Ferry, George J.	Holcomb, Charles M.
Carlton, D.D., Thomas	Filbard, Rev. W.	Holdich, D.D., J.
Carrow, Rev. G. D.	Fisher, M.D., John	Hollis, Rev. George
Cartwright, William	Fisk, Clinton B.	Houghton, Rev. R. C.
Chadwick, Elihu	Fisk, Rev. L. R.	Howell, Carl S.

- Hoyt, Oliver
 Hubbard, George D.
 Huking, Leonard J.
 Hull, L.
 Hunt, Rev. Albert S.
 Hunt, William S.
 Hurst, Euphrates
 Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. E.
 Irving, Charles
 Jackson, William
 Janes, Miss Elizabeth
 Jayne, Mrs. F. A.
 Jeremiah, T. F.
 Johnson, B. Burchstead
 Johnson, Mrs. B. B.
 Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.
 Johnston, R. S.
 Jones, E. H.
 Jones, Jr., Jeanett
 Jones, Levin
 Jost, Rev. Caspar
 Judd, Mr. and Mrs. O.
 Kelso, Thomas
 Kennaday, D. D., J.
 Kenney, Rev. Wesley
 King, John
 Klein, Rev. J. A.
 Kline, Isaac
 Knapp, Joseph F.
 Knowles, Rev. J. H.
 Lafone, Esq., Samuel
 Lamb, Simeon
 Lansdale, R. H.
 Lavery, Richard
 Law, Nathaniel B.
 Law, Hervey G.
 Leffingwell, Mrs. C. R.
 Lincoln, Abraham
 Lockwood, R. M.
 Lore, D. D., D. D.
 Loveland, Oliver
 Maclay, Rev. R. S.
 Madison, Joseph
 Magee, James P.
 Mahon, George
 Maillair, William H.
 Mallalieu, Rev. Willard F.
 Manning, Rev. E. A.
 Manwaring, W. H.
 Mark, Rev. Banner.
 Marshall, Prof. J. W.
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